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Sub Cut Causes No Layoff; Congress Meets Tuesday; Stalin Invites Polish Envoy

The World's Day—July 31, 1944

Boston: Navy Yard Calls for Additional Workers

Cutback in submarine construction will cause no layoff at Boston Navy Yard as Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commandant of First Naval District, calls for additional workers. In Portsmouth, N. H., Rear Admiral T. Withers, yard commandant, expects no serious drop in employment this year.

Three thousand of the 27,000 applications for absentee ballots received from servicemen by the Secretary of State's office were mailed today to cities and towns throughout Massachusetts for transmission of the ballots to the applicants. The remainder of the requests will be mailed out shortly.

Italian prisoners of war in special status, members of the service units assigned to the Boston Port of Embarkation, started their first work week today from their new quarters on the Army-owned Peddock's Island in Boston Harbor. Removal of the service units from Camp McKay in South Boston was completed during the week end.

Cost of living in Boston made its chief upward bounce last month in a five per cent rise in house furnishings, which together with other advances brought the increase in living costs here a trifle above the national rise. [Page 5.]

Medford swimming pool was not polluted by a bag of dye dropped into it authorities declare. Pool has been drained and 40 boys and girls are voluntarily scrubbing it out today. Opening expected again Wednesday. [Page 2.]

Governor Baldwin of Connecticut today declared himself "hopeful" that Representative Clare Boothe Luce would run again for Congress. Thus far she has declined to comment on reports that she might not seek the renomination. [Page 2.]

Washington: Congress Reconvenes on Aug. 1

Congress has scheduled itself to reconvene tomorrow, but it is widely believed that a real working session will not begin until Sept. 1, because of current electioneering of members in their home areas. [Page 3.]

In Europe: Soviet Plane Awaited Polish Envoy

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in London has arrived at Teheran where he has received a formal invitation from the Kremlin to visit Premier Marshal Stalin to negotiate on Polish-Soviet relations. Marshal Stalin has provided a plane at Teheran for the Polish Premier to continue the journey to Moscow.

Refugees and interned persons in Switzerland, numbering about 80,000, will be subject to the Swiss Government's compulsory labor order, a Swiss radiocast said.

Russia's highest award, the Order of Victory, has been voted by the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. to Premier Marshal Stalin for his "outstanding services in the organization and conduct of the Red Army's offensive operations," the Moscow Radio announced.

Hjalmar Procope, former Finnish Minister to the United States, ordered to leave Washington last month by the State Department, has arrived in Helsinki where he has been conferring with Finnish President Ryti, Premier Edwin Linikomies and Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ransay, the German Radio reported.

Marcel Carrel, Vichy delegate for Jewish questions in Lyons, has been assassinated by terrorists who at the same time killed Lyons Inpector of Police Communications Service, Octave Bellier, the German Transocean News Agency reported.

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) of the Yugoslav Partisan forces has been presented with a sward by the Soviet Union "in recognition of the great fight he is leading against the enemy," a British radiocast said.

National: 20,000 Workers Idle Due to Strikes

Labor disputes throughout the nation had 20,000 workers idle, with the latest being a virtual shutdown of five Detroit plants producing parts for warplane engines. [Page 3.]

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas said at Jasper, Texas, that his House Committee on Un-American Activities would investigate reported premature casting of war ballots by servicemen. He said a Communistic organization was reported to have caused the balloting as a move to make such ballots illegal.

Americas: Mexico Registers '26 Men for Army

Mexico's 60,000 young men born in 1926 have been registered for one year's obligatory military service, it was announced in Mexico City. Fifteen thousand of them will be inducted into the Army by a drawing after Aug. 1, with the rest to be available later on, as needed.

Middle East: Palestine Seeks Egyptian Workers

The Palestine Government has invited 15,000 workers from Egypt to carry out a civil works program in Jerusalem, according to the Overseas News Agency which said that the Egyptian Government is also planning to send a special envoy to Palestine to examine working and other conditions there.

Crime Reporting by Press Decried at Wellesley School

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 31—A real forward step toward removal of racial and other group tensions would be taken if crime news could be given to the public without overdramatization and false emphasis, it was agreed at sessions of the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley College, during the week end. It was felt, also, that scientific investigation and removal of causes of crime should be stressed, rather than emphasizing personal blame.

Giving firsthand information on racial conflicts, delinquency, and other problems, in response to questions, a group of community representatives, familiar with detection, penal institutions, and parole, and probation systems gave members of the school concrete facts as a basis for continuing discussions.

Among these community representatives were Capt. B. J. Graham, of the Boston Police Department; Seton Manning of the Boston Urban League, and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, of the Sherborn Reformatory, who invited visits to that institution and study of its emphasis upon the scientific approach to problems involved.

It was brought out that according to dependable records no single racial, national, or religious group tends toward crime more than any other, in proportion to its numbers. But because foreign names stand out conspicuously for most readers of newspapers, false conclusions are often drawn. For instance, in some sections many restaurants are run by Greeks, so that news of breaking of ceiling-price regulations in that field, featuring Greek names, may lead many people to associate Greeks in general with such infractions, it was said. Similarly, the prominence of easily recognized Jewish names in black-market operations in retail fields in

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Secretary Cook Acting Governor

When Governor Salfonstall leaves today for the conference of Republican Governors at St. Louis, Mo., he will give Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook another opportunity to serve as Acting Governor.

The Governor will not return to Massachusetts until Saturday. Meanwhile Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill will be away on vacation, thus leaving the Governor's chair to Secretary Cook. The latter, during his 24 years as Secretary has served several times as Acting Governor in this and other administrations. Thus the duties will not be new to him.

Dewey Warns Voters to Pick Peace Regime

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 31 — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, opening his public campaign as the Republican presidential nominee here today, directly countered the "Commander-in-Chief" appeal of Franklin Roosevelt and reminded the American people that this fall "they will be electing a President most of whose term will be in peactime."

In Pittsburgh, on the first stop of a 2,000-mile "speechless" political trip which takes him into the three battleground states of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri and embraces a two-day conference with all the Republican governors of the country, Mr. Dewey declared at a press conference this morning that the Democratic slogan of "don't change horses in mid-stream" was "completely demolished at Chicago."

"They changed half of the horse, didn't they?" he remarked.

While applauding the progress which is being made in winning the war, Governor Dewey charged that the Administration "is governmentally making no progress in preparations for what will follow."

Peace Administration

It was at this point that Mr. Dewey cautioned against forgetting that "we are electing a President who will take office on Jan. 20 next and will serve until January, 1949."

And it was because the Governor saw the next administration as primarily a peacetime administration that he declared: "The United States simply cannot face another period like the Roosevelt depression which lasted eight years with more than 10,000,000

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U. S. Tanks Reach Gate to Brittany; Soviet Army Six Miles From Warsaw; Normandy Weighs Political Leaders

People in freed area of France keep their balance and adopt wait-see attitude.

Mr. Browne, in his first cable direct from Cherbourg, shows that the people of Normandy, who have only just been released from prolonged domination by the Germans, have not yet got down to straightening out their thoughts on the political situation that soon will confront them.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHERBOURG, France, July 31—Pasted up on a German pillbox just outside the Civil-Affairs Headquarters in Cherbourg are two posters. One is a colorful design showing red, white, and blue slashes of paint effacing a swastika. The other is a political appeal by the Socialist Party in France.

This poster declares that "a provisional but stable government must be set up under the direction of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, surrounded by energetic and able men of all shades of political opinion."

Though recently put up, this poster apparently was prepared before it was realized clearly that General de Gaulle and the National Committee had been constituted the Provisional Government of France. It calls for active solidarity with the Allies "whose sacrifice and tenacious resistance saved the world."

Single Political Poster

This Socialist Party appeal — which contained no word of Socialist or of party politics of any kind in the narrow controversial sense is the only party poster I saw anywhere in Normandy. The walls still are disfigured with German official notices in German and French and with Vichy posters attacking the Allies insidiously or praising Vichy Chief of Government Pierre Laval's militia.

Cherbourg — and most Normandy towns — proudly are flying the Tricolor from innumerable houses. On official French buildings, as well as from Civil Affairs Headquarters, large American, French, and British flags are flown.

But there also are portraits of Vichy Chief of State Philippe Pétain still to be seen in a number

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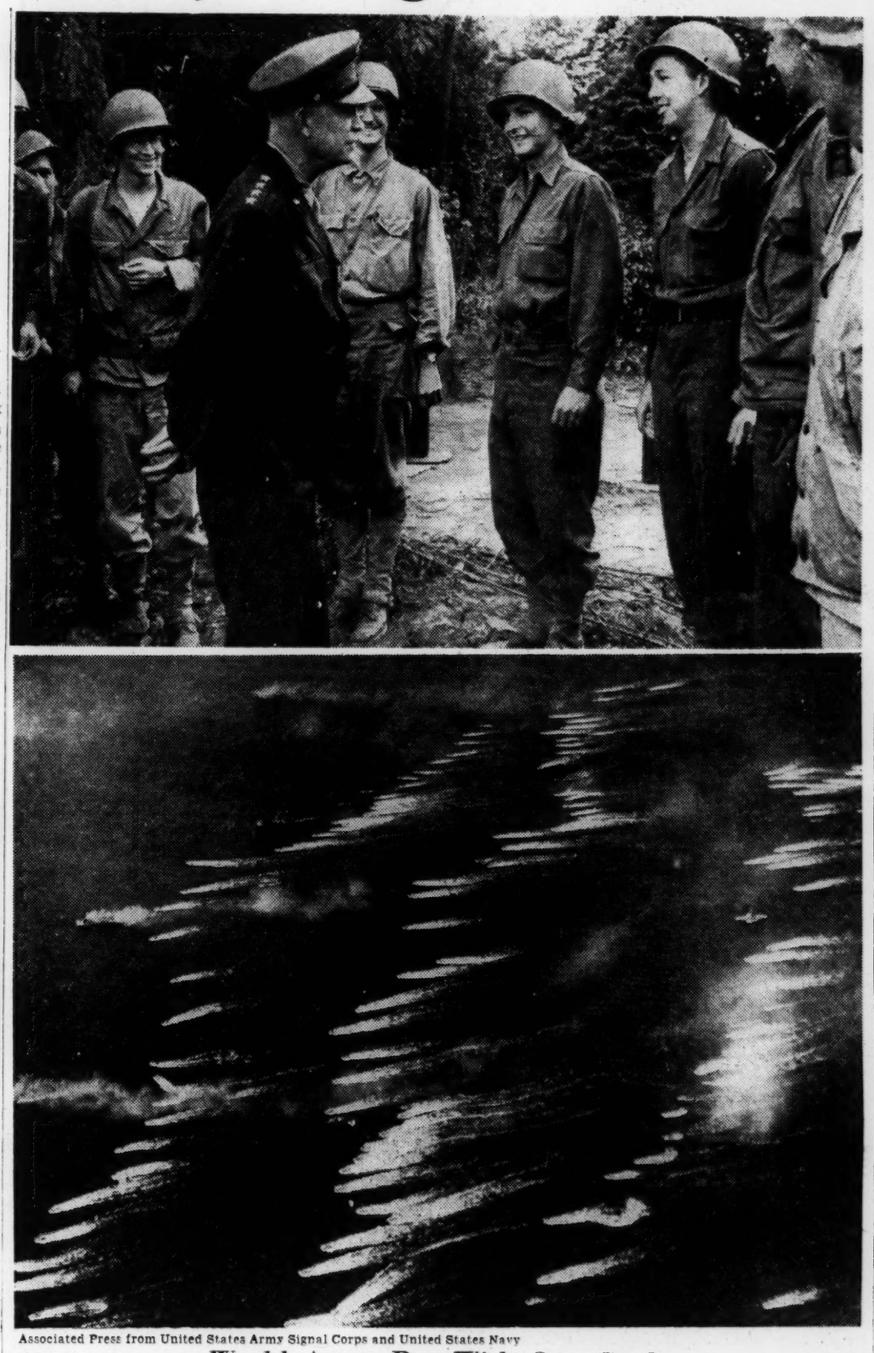

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps and United States Navy

World Apart But With One Goal

Upper: Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (front, left center), on a trip to Normandy, talks with Sergeant Frank Short of Detroit, and Pfc. Joseph Sharkey of Lowell, Mass. (fourth and third from right) as other Americans listen in. Lower: American amphibious tanks head for the beaches of Guam with troops who are now engaged in reclaiming the first United States possession taken by the Japanese shortly after their attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

British break through at Caen—Nazis hold in Italy—3,000 planes batter Reich.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American armored units in Normandy have made a spectacular 18-mile advance into Avranches at the foot of the Cherbourg Peninsula. They also have captured Granville, 13 miles northwest of Avranches.

This means General Bradley's men are now virtually in a position to cut off Brittany or else open a drive into the plains of that peninsula. Brittany has a fine deep-water port in Brest and other facilities for opening a climactic offensive into Central France.

In the center of the Normandy front, a new British push is matching the American drive. General Dempsey's forces have swept 8 miles south of Caumont. This assault, begun yesterday morning, is described as an unqualified success by British staff officers. If the Germans are unable to hold the natural anchor for their Normandy defenses at Avranches the British may very well score a major break-through.

In that event, the bulk of Marshal Rommel's troops might find themselves caught in a powerful vise between the British and American armies. According to one spokesman at Allied headquarters, six German divisions of perhaps 60,000 men have been practically eliminated from combat by the American drive.

Meanwhile, in Eastern Europe, the Russian advance continues at the same astonishing speed.

The German DNB news agency says one Soviet spearhead is only six miles from Warsaw. A German High Command communiqué concedes that another Russian army has taken Kaunas, former Capital of Lithuania.

A third major Russian force is in the outskirts of the Polish town of Suwalki, deep within the Suwalki Triangle which the Germans annexed to East Prussia in 1939. Moscow reports that some Red Army troops are within 24 miles of the prewar East Prussian border.

And to the north, a fourth Russian army has made further progress in a drive aimed at trapping an estimated 300,000 Germans in Estonia and Latvia. This force is reported to be only 8 miles from Jelgava, a six-way rail junction that controls Nazi escape routes out of the two Baltic countries.

While these heavy new blows were being struck at the Germans in the East and West, 3,000 American planes carried out heavy raids on the Munich area, Central Germany, and Romanian oil works at Bucharest and Ploesti.

In Italy, the Nazis are bitterly counterattacking the Eighth Army advance just outside Florence. An observer with the Allied forces denied German radio reports that the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa had been destroyed by shellfire.

In the Pacific, week-end advices tell of a flurry of new attacks on Japanese positions from Tinian in the Marianas to New Guinea, 1,300 miles to the south. Some dispatches imply that these assaults portend an imminent new leap toward the Philippines.

Italian Prisoner Status Given: U.S. Held Not Rightly Informed

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The War Department has replied to assertions that Italian prisoners of war are being coddled with the statement that members of the "Italian Service Units" have a different status from ordinary war prisoners, such as Germans and Italian-Fascists.

This, the Army said in a statement issued yesterday, "arises from the fact that Italy has been accepted by the United States, Great Britain and Russia as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany." Members of the Service Units have volunteered for non-combat jobs in the war program and in that way have made "substantial contributions to the American war effort," the Army declared. There are 184 Service Units, located at 60 stations in various parts of the country.

The prisoners who volunteer for Service Units are investigated to make sure they are not pro-Fascist or pro-Nazi, the Department said.

"The only reward received by members of the Service Units for their contribution to the American war effort, aside from the wages at the regular rate provided for all prisoners of war, is additional freedom," the Army asserted. "This takes the form of sightseeing or educational tours and recreational visits to nearby communities, under American military supervision. This relaxation of the restrictions has resulted in a noticeable improvement in their efficiency and productiveness in the war effort."

In addition to the 35,000 members of the Service Units, there are approximately 185,000 ordinary prisoners of war in the United States, the Department reported.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Had the American people been fully informed of the facts and conditions underlying the current controversy over Italian prisoners of war, they would have helped instead of widely misinterpreted the situation, in the view of Professors Gaetano Salvemini and George La Piana of Harvard University.

The two distinguished anti-Fascist leaders, both United States citizens of Italian origin, expressed their views on this issue in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor today. They said that the Italian prisoners had been subjected to a peculiarly unfortunate series of circumstances which should be remedied in the best American tradition of "intelligent generosity."

The statement by Professors Salvemini and La Piana follows:

As a result of a sitdown strike and a brawl that occurred at Camp McKay, in South Boston, 50 members of the Italian Service Units were returned to their status of prisoners of war and to the discipline of P. O. W. stockades.

We beg to lay before the fair-minded readers of your paper some facts which will put these events in true perspective.

Are the Italian prisoners of war

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Soldiers Ride Free And Conductor Pays

WASHINGTON (AP)—The wartime hobby of a Washington streetcar conductor is giving servicemen free rides.

The conductor deposits $5 of his own money each week in the farebox, entitling him to give away 60 free rides, at three for a quarter.

Surprised servicemen not only smile, but generally give the conductor a handshake to boot.

U. S. Power Hits Japanese in Vast Area; American Units Co-ordinate Guam Attack

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, July 31 (AP)—Although operations in the Marianas remain the spearhead of the main United States offensive against the Japanese, the cumulative effect of multiple blows upon other sectors of the Pacific war front is equally damaging.

The capture of the town of Tinian on Tinian Island on the afternoon of July 29 and the speedy conversion of Apra Harbor and Orote airfield on Guam climaxed a week in which the versatility and reach of American striking power was emphasized anew in a multiplicity of actions.

Fight in Final Phase

The harassed Japanese not only had to worry about hopeless prospects in the Marianas, but also faced unhappy implications of another B-29 raid on Manchuria, heavy carrier assault on Palau, the announced loss of 17 more ships sunk by American submarines and still more ships sunk by American bombers ranging now within 100 miles of Mindinao.

While a considerable amount of fighting remains to be done on Guam and Tinian, indications are that operations on those two islands are entering the final phase. Enemy remnants on Tinian are compressed in an area of approximately five square miles at the southern tip. This means that United States forces now control seven eighths of Tinian, including the captured Tinian town.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communiqué of July 30 reported our ships are now using Apra Harbor on the west coast of Guam and several of our aircraft have already landed and taken off on the Orote peninsula airfield captured last week. Thus, two of the most important military objectives on the former American island are already in use, though a relatively small percentage of the island area is in our hands.

Activity on Guam is limited to clearing local pockets of resist-

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Congressional Medal For U. S. Naval Hero

By the Associated Press

Headquarters, Seventh Fleet, Southwest Pacific, July 31

The Congressional Medal of Honor was presented today to Lieut. Nathan G. Gordon of Morrilton, Ark., Navy pilot who landed his Catalina flying boat in Kavieng Harbor four times last Feb. 15 and rescued 15 downed American airmen under the guns of the Japanese.

It was the first Navy presentation of America's highest military award in the Southwest Pacific. Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, made the award.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON GUAM, July 29, Delayed.—From a 600-foot hill—the deepest inland penetration to date of the southern force—I have had an opportunity to view the major portions of our beachheads from Apra Harbor to south of the Bangi Point.

While the first Marine brigade and third division were engaged in probably the toughest fighting here so far, I saw for the first time what these forces have accomplished in the first four days of fighting.

Two other correspondents and I walked inland this morning where we came on formidable evidence of the manner in which supply and construction forces of Seabees and Marines keep stride with the combat teams.

Progress Speedy

Progress is so speedy that familiar terrains often are completely changed in the course of a few hours. Agat road, yesterday virtually a narrow country lane, now is being rapidly widened. In some places it is a four-lane high-

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Navy Announces Cutback In Submarine Construction

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Navy announced a cutback in the submarine-building program today and attributed the step to two factors—the loss of fewer submarines than was expected and the need for at least eight other types of ships or weapons.

The announcement gave no figures either on the cutback or the existing fleet of underwater craft. On the basis of submarines known to be building or in commission, however, the American undersea fleet apparently is in excess of 200.

"The reduction will be accomplished by not starting a number of submarines which were scheduled for completion toward the end of the building program," the announcement said. "While some adjustments in the working forces in the six submarine-building yards will be involved, the submarine completion schedule will be maintained at present levels throughout the next seven or eight months. Such men and women as are released over the next few months can be employed on other parts of the Navy shipbuilding and repair programs—and will be given opportunities for such employment.

"The reduction in the number

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

A Girl Too Many? Censor Deletes One

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — "That's the truth, Ruth" is a popular saying at Des Moines' Roosevelt High School, but it only spelled trouble to a conscientious censor.

When Tom Miller, former Roosevelt student now in Italy, wrote to Doris Harrod, he ended with the customary, "That's the truth, Ruth."

Noting the "Doris" at the start of the letter and then the later reference to "Ruth," the censor diplomatically eliminated "Ruth."

Normandy: American Tanks Burst Into Avranches

A strong American armored force, slipping into high gear after the virtual destruction of six German divisions and the mauling of two others, drove deeply into Avranches in a dash of 18 miles from last-reported positions and threatened to break into the interior of France.

The entry into Avranches mark-

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Crime News in Press Decried at Wellesley

Continued from Page 1

which Jews are active has had the same effect.

The most conspicuous example of false emphasis, however, was said to be the result of inclusion of the word "Negro" after the name of persons involved in crime. Even though the numbers of such individuals may be small, the use of that distinguishing word "Negro" tends to associate crime with that race. The word "white," of course, is not used in the same way.

It was remarked that if every time a redheaded person was convicted of a crime and news items read "John Doe, redhead, was today found guilty, of etc.," very soon an impression would be formed that redheads as a class were a menace to society.

The fact is, it was reported, that records show the proportion of Negroes involved in crimes of passion to be very low compared to other groups, although there are large numbers of cases of petty larceny and other lesser crimes.

There was discussion, too, of the effects of suggestion in overdramatized crime news, and of the restraining effects of careful reporting of the successful scientific crime prevention and detection work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The F. B. I. approach is more like treatment of social maladies by professional men than trailing of double-dyed villains with bloodhounds, it was pointed out.

The fact that in certain sections some crimes are not popularly regarded seriously as such—as in the case of moonshining in southern mountain regions and the "numbers game" elsewhere—and that some people are caught and punished while many others are not was also considered by the group. It was reminded of the cynical old saying "the crime is to get caught."

Action by Police

In talking of false emphasis sometime splaced on Negro law breakers, it was stated that out of 243 persons killed by police in the past five years, 170 were Negroes.

There was a good deal of discussion of varying application of the law in different groups of the same community. Examples were mentioned of open violation of liquor laws, for instance, in wealthier circles of some communities in which small fines collected from poorer citizens for similar offenses, on a smaller scale, helped to pay the cost of operating the police courts.

In this connection Prof. Frank Tannenbaum, of Columbia University, suggested that sometimes the dignity of the law, in its equal fairness to all, might be maintained, rather than reduced, by "influence" exerted by political leaders. From the social point of view, he added, there might be something of the old, effective, personal leadership atmosphere in some such cases, reminiscent of the often kindly correction of the patriarchal system.

The constituent "in a jam" might come close enough to disaster to be impressed deeply by his mistake and to feel a sense of obligation to the "fixer" and the community not to repeat it, Professor Tannenbaum indicated.

On Saturday night, in Pendleton Hall, the public and conference members were invited to a screening of motion pictures taken in Bali by Mrs. Tannenbaum and Dr. Margaret Mead, director of the School of Community Affairs and author of several books on the peoples of the South Seas.

Last night, following an undenominational vesper service in Tower Court, a large audience, including many visitors, heard a piano recital by David Barnett, of the Wellesley College Department of Music. Following the recital, Miss Helen Davis, of the Department of Botany, showed a series of Kodachrome slides of foliage and flowers on the campus at different seasons of the year.

Tonight at 8 o'clock in Tower Court, there will be a free, public lecture by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, of Atlanta University, on "The Racial Segregation Pattern of Community Relations."

Gillis to Appear In Gasoline Case

Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, former Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., will appear Thursday before an Office of Price Administration hearing board to answer to charges that he accepted counterfeit gasoline ration coupons at his Newburyport filling station. Judge William J. Day of the South Boston Municipal Court is hearing-commissioner.

Hearings began today in the Federal Building at Boston on cases of several gasoline station operators on similar charges brought following complaints by OPA investigators. It was stated at the hearing that "thousands of gallons" of gasoline were involved in the alleged illegal distribution.

Several coupons turned into the OPA by station operators had been found to be indorsed with numbers higher than any yet issued by the Massachusetts registry of Motor Vehicles. Some operators admitted receiving the counterfeit coupons, but unwittingly. Others claimed that even "after many fights with them" it was impossible to get customers to indorse their coupons.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and considerably less humid weather tonight and Tuesday. Slightly cooler tonight. Moderate temperatures along the shore Tuesday, but quite warm in the interior suburbs. Gentle winds.

Maine: Clearing and slightly cooler tonight. Tuesday fair with slightly higher temperatures in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight. Tuesday fair and continued warm.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday. Quite hot Tuesday except along the coast.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:39 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 9:16 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Cameramen Needed

Civilian photograph finshers are needed for work in England, the First Service Command announced today. Overseas assignments will be given at once to qualified applicants. Working in the Army exchanges, PX to the soldiers, the finishers and printers will process snapshots taken by the assault troops and base personnel in Europe.

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Typical OPA Price Panels in Operation

By a Staff Photographer

Merchants Co-operate in Combating Inflation

Top—Price Panel at East Boston interviewing alleged price violator in the foreground. Left to right, the members are Attorney William M. Bagley; Albert U. Rosa, Board Chairman; Miss Mary Marchurs, OPA Field Price Representative, who calls on the panel periodically; Mrs. Teresa Meaney, price clerk; Frederick J. Celata, Assistant Manager, Boston Joint Board of Clothing Workers, labor's representative, and John J. Previte, Jr., wholesale grocer. Center: Wakefield, left to right, Harry I. Reed, Vice-President of a wholesale building materials company; William B. Merry, of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Labor's representative; Mrs. Mary Pridham, OPA Field Price Representative; Attorney Raymond P. Dellinger, Chairman of the Panel; Mrs. Katherine E. Wallquist, price clerk; Mrs. Warren W. Phinney, volunteer housewife, and Mrs. Roy L. Miles, also a housewife volunteer panel assistant. Bottom: Quincy, left to right, Miss Lois Parsons, price clerk; Mrs. Mabel B. Torri, OPA Field Price Representative; Floyd A. Hayward, Price Panel Chairman, also Navy Inspector at Hingham Shipyards, and Paul L. Lacomte, C. I. O. Shipbuilders Union, Labor's representative on the panel.

OPA Price Panels Help Keep Down Living Costs

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's abundant evidence today that New Englanders have been "sold" on price control.

During the past year, consumers have come to realize that, largely through the efforts of local OPA price panels, the cost of living in their community has been kept down to a regulated level within reach of all.

Regardless of their occupation, they know that—with few exceptions—they are obliged to pay no more than established ceiling prices for their groceries, furniture, dry cleansing, or their occasional "meals out." When that "exception" occurs, they know they have "a friend in court" in the Office of Price Administration.

Excellent co-operation on the part of merchants in an endeavor to keep prices in line and to combat inflation was reported by price panel members and their volunteer assistants during a recent cross-section visit at three representative Greater Boston War Price and Rationing Boards. The experiences of these price panels is typical of the country as a whole.

Panel Locations

One was located in a section populated for the most part by people of foreign birth or extraction; the second in a typical suburban residential community; and the third in a smaller city where a large part of the citizens are engaged in war production.

In each, the answers were almost identical: Few complaints of overcharging, few real violations, and an honest endeavor to abide by regulations which at times may have seemed more than complicated.

Great credit for this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the untiring educational activities of price panel members and assistants—the helping hands of the OPA. Meeting weekly, these price panels go over new regulations carefully, answer queries, and check on consumer complaints.

While all adhere to Federal rules and regulations, these panels often vary their methods of procedure. In one case, the members concentrated their efforts for a period wholly on grocery stores and meat markets. Later, they turned their attention to cleansers, and then to furniture stores.

Inviting Merchants

Another price panel adopted the plan of inviting all local merchants of a certain classification to meet with them in a group. Thus, the restaurant owners, for example, were able to get together and present their problems collectively—all taking part, hearing the questions and answers, and all participating in working out a general understanding of the regulations.

In East Boston, an area populated by many who speak only Italian fluently, it was necessary that the price panel should include several who understood the language, and who could be of help in assisting merchants to understand and comply with the regulations.

Every field of merchandise has been under periodic survey by this particular price panel, which includes in its membership a local attorney, a labor representative from the community, and a wholesale grocer operating in the area. In this way, merchants in the locality come to know they are dealing in a friendly way with friends and neighbors who understand their manpower shortages and buying problems.

Educational meetings are held frequently. And, when a consumer lodges a complaint, the merchant is called before the price panel and given an opportunity to explain. In many cases it has been found that inexperienced help and overworked store managers have contributed much to a genuine lack of understanding of regulations. Compliance is prompt when rules are patiently explained.

Housewives Aid

At Wakefield, in addition to a price comprising a paid secretary, a labor representative, and a wholesaler, two local housewives regularly volunteer their services in checking prices at community stores. Equipped with price ceiling schedules, they make their rounds of the fruit and vegetable stores, groceries, meat markets, and hardware dealers. There, as community consumers, they come into face-to-face contact with their area storekeepers.

Both these volunteers, are married, and one has a husband in the Navy. She feels she can do her bit in the war effort in this way, and reported that she had always met with courteous consideration when calling on the merchants.

"We find that by having various groups come before us in a body, the merchants feel they are not being discriminated against individually, but are getting a square deal throughout," said the Chairman of the Quincy price panel, in explaining the procedure there.

"We have had complaints from consumers," he continued, "but we find that, in the majority of the cases, the 'violations' are due to green help who don't understand the regulations, or because store managers are so busy they don't have time to check on the help.

"Quincy is a testing place for inflation, particularly in the food and restaurant business, for so many of our citizens are engaged in war work at good pay," he added. "We find some deliberate violations of price ceilngs, but, on the whole, the majority of merchants are doing the best they can."

Effort to Ruin Medford Pool Use Is Balked

Assurance that no pollution of the swimming pool at Tufts Park, Medford, will have resulted from the bag of dye thrown into it Saturday, was broadcast today by City Engineer Harold J. Nicholson. The attempted vandalism was discovered, it is estimated, five minutes after it happened. The dye did not reach the complicated filter system.

Forty boys and girls volunteered today to scrub the bottom and sides of the pool, which has been drained temporarily. The volunteers are being supplied with long handled scrubbing brushes and pails of water containing a light, harmless solution of muriatic acid. The pool should be ready for use again by Wednesday morning, Mr. Nicholson said.

Mayor Walter E. Lawrence branded the act as "the most dastardly thing I ever heard of," and added, "I can't think of anyone who would stoop to such a low thing as this." Assistant City Engineer Nelson Nicholson declared, "We can't conceive of anyone in their right mind doing such a thing."

At 5:30 Saturday the engineers noticed a splotch of bright color at one end of the pool. Inspection disclosed a cloth "sock" full of dye crystals which was rapidly spreading its hues through the water in the pool. The bag of dye was removed, the police were notified, and the pool was immediately drained. As yet no clue has been found as to the identity of the vandal.

Mr. Nicholson declared that if the dye hadn't been found promptly, there was no question but that the pool would have had to close down indefinitely.

The pool with its bathhouses represents an investment of about $100,000, and is said to be as good as anything of its kind in New England.

Approximately 345,000 gallons of water flow continuously into and out of it through five layers of specially selected New Jersey sand, and are further purified by various chemicals.

Seven life guards double as swimming instructors and it has been estimated that from 150 to 200 children have learned to swim there already this summer. Classes for beginners, intermediate, and life-savers are held daily from 10 to 12 o'clock, and children come from all seven of Medford's wards to swim.

The pool lay idle from 1939 until May this year.

Industrial Activity Off

Decline of 3.1 per cent in Massachusetts industrial activity for June compared with June a year ago, is reported by the State Planning Board's index, according to Elisabeth M. Hurlihy, Chairman.

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N. E. Men Win Commissions In the Quartermaster Corps

War Activities of New England

Fourteen New Englanders have earned commissions in the Quartermaster Corps according to an announcement from Camp Lee, Va., announcing the graduation exercises held in the Southern Camp recently. The graduation address, delivered by Maj. Gen. Clifford L. Corbin, director of procurement for the corps, called on the new officers for the high grade of leadership exemplified by the late Lieut. Gen. Leslie J. McNair killed on the Normandy battlefront.

Among the graduates were the following Massachusetts men: James P. Gormley, of Boston; George M. French, Jr., of Stockbridge; Edward H. Derby, of Lowell; Edward J. Klosowicz, of Lowell; Milton Heffron of Lawrence; William F. Murphy, Jr., of Cambridge; Graham Makin, of North Dartmouth; James F. O'Neill, of Lowell; William G. O'Hare, Jr., of Boston; Daniel T. Skinner, of Boston; Edward A. Stiller, of Boston; and Robert M. Witham, of Lynnfield.

The two graduates from New Hampshire were Merton A. Saylee, of Newport; and Leslie O. Wilson, of Manchester.

Visits Foundation

Having completed his training in the Army Air Forces as a triple-threat man—navigator, bombardier and gunner—Second Lieut. Leonard Fishman of Roxbury visited the Burroughs Foundation in Boston while on a recent furlough. The Foundation was the scene of much of the young airman's activity both as a member and a leader.

Captain at Agassiz Village, counselor at the Foundation's camp in the Blue Hilsl, Lieutenant Fishman worked at the Foundation while attending Northeastern University in the winter months. At present the young officer is an instructor in navigation and bombardment at Carlsbad, N. M.

Maritime Service

Commissions in the United States Maritime Service have been given 11 qualified officers from Massachusetts during the past two weeks, according to an announcement from the enrolling office in Boston today.

Licensed seamen receiving commissions were: Andrew Para of Winthrop, as commander; Leonard C. Smith of Watertown and Hans Kjorsvik of East Boston as lieutenant commanders; Jack Hajim of Boston, Richard C. Stahl of Newtonville, Herbert E. Lawson of Dorchester, and Joseph E. Rietta of Cambridge as lieutenants; Marshall E. McCamish of Melrose and Harold M. Warner of Malden as lieutenants (jg); Cornelius J. Fair of Framingham and Elwynn J. Miller of Medford as ensigns.

Speedy Police Work

Prompt action by the State Police and local chief of police in apprehending three soldiers who assaulted and attempted to rob a taxi driver is commended by citizens of Littleton and near-by communities.

Hiring a taxi in Ayer, the three soldiers waited until the taxi had left the town limits, when they attacked the driver and then ran away leaving him in his cab. In a short time the State and local police had apprehended the soldiers. Congratulations to these officers are in order, according to one observer.

Baldwin Hopes That Mrs. Luce Will Run Again

GREENWICH, Conn., July 31 (AP) — Although Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut has declined to comment on published reports that she might not seek renomination because of the resignation of J. Kenneth Bradley, Republican State Central Committee Chairman, her mentor, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has declared himself "hopeful that Mrs. Luce will run again for Congress."

Mr. Bradley, who has long been at odds with Governor Baldwin over Republican Party policy in Connecticut, announced his resignation Saturday in a surprise move, six weeks after he and the Governor, in a joint announcement, had said that he would give up either his state chairmanship or his membership on the Republican National Committee "not later than immediately after the November election."

In a formal statement issued yesterday by her Secretary, Mrs. Luce said the acceptance of Mr. Bradley's resignation by the State Central Committee would make the task of Connecticut Republicans running for re-election "much more difficult."

She said she hoped the State Central Committee would appoint a Committee to ask Mr. Bradley to reconsider his resignation.

Suggests Tit for Tat

"Last month as Chairman of the State Central Committee," Mrs. Luce said, "Mr. Bradley appointed a Committee to ask the Governor to reconsider his decision not to run this year. It is said the State Central Committee is considering just such a Committee to urge Mr. Bradley to reconsider his resignation.

"I hope that this is true."

"It certainly would be turn and turn about," she continued, "and a great sign of that party harmony which will best assure us all of victory in November."

Meanwhile, there were indications today that all State Central Committee members from Fairfield County would urge the Chairman to reconsider his resignation.

Six committee members from Bridgeport yesterday passed a resolution urging Mr. Bradley to remain as State Chairman while a similar resolution was filed in Danbury shortly after the Bradley resignation had been announced.

From his home in Westport, Mr. Bradley said "the matter lies with the Republican State Central Committee."

Commenting further, the Chairman declared, "we must preserve party harmony at all costs. When I met with the Governor and Senator Danaher about six weeks ago, I thought the whole question was settled. With the Governor now insisting on my immediate resignation, the matter lies with the Republican State Central Committee."

The Bradley Stand

In the announcement of his resignation Mr. Bradley said:

"In recent conferences the Governor has insisted that I relinquish the chairmanship at once. It has been suggested that to make the change now would leave me free to devote more time to the election of a national ticket and to work for the U. S. Senator and Republican Congressmen. In whatever field I may be assigned, I expect to do my job as best I know how."

Mr. Bradley's resignation becomes effective on the day Republicans nominate their state ticket, expected to be headed again by Governor Baldwin, his former law partner. The latter announced after the party's national convention that he would not seek renomination, but finally yielded to a request from the State Committee that he seek a third term. High party sources reported that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the presidential nominee, also had urged Governor Baldwin to reconsider his original decision.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Bradley recalled that since he assumed the chairmanship in December, 1940, the Party had regained complete control of the State.

"I believe that Connecticut is now safely in the Republican column," he said. "My job is largely done."

Reports were current that Representative Harold E. Mitchell, Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, would succeed Mr. Bradley.

Thousands Attend Air Exhibit In 'Loyalty Week' Drive

Thousands thronged the Army Air Force exhibit of enemy planes and parts "shot out of the sky" on Boston Common today as the combined drive of military and civilian agencies for greater efficiency and increased employment in Greater Boston war plants entered its second day.

Sale of War Bonds, one of the three objectives of this "Loyalty Week" was given a practical aspect today when the sales booth was opened. Air Wacs, specially selected and trained for the jobs, described the German and Japanese war materiel, while one of the group took turns operating the Link trainer. War Bond purchases entitled the buyer to a ride in this Air Force training unit.

Second only to the manpower appeal, is the recruiting for the Women's Army Corps. This is the second objective, and is receiving wholehearted support from the veterans of the Army Air Forces with the show who have completed their overseas service. Many of whom had never seen the Wacs on duty, coming from theaters of operations not yet reached by WAC units. The 50 girls take charge of the assembly and servicing of the plane units, preparing the boards for inspection and describing the enemy aircraft over loudspeakers to the visitors.

Opening exercises were held yesterday afternoon and evening with showers holding attendance below the expected amount. Mayor Tobin spoke to the assembly, praising the co-operation of labor and management in the Boston area. Arthur Gernes, acting regional director of the War Manpower Commission, told of the letdown in war production which this drive is expected to halt.

Arranged to focus public attention on each of the armed forces, a nightly program has been arranged with exercises tonight starting the parade with United States Coast Guard in the lead.

Organizer of the Polish Women's Sharpshooter Corps, Spar Helena Gregory has No. 1 billing, representing the Women's Coast Guard Auxiliary. Boston business will be represented by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board. The Government agency most concerned with the success of the drive—the War Manpower Commission—will have its side of the story told by James G. Walsh, assistant Boston Area Director.

From the "shot out of the sky" Air Force personnel, First Lieut. John B. Nash, Fifth Air Force, expert on the Japanese Zero, will be the combat speaker. Lieutenant Nash wears the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters and the South Pacific battle ribbon.

The program will be radiocast from Boston Common over Station WHDH from 10:30 to 11:00 p. m. This is to bring the drive for increased production and more workers into the homes of those who can most contribute to the success of the effort. Those employed in unessential industry are asked to "get into the production offensive" and those already on the job are urged to greater effciency.

Flotsom Attracts Crowd

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, July 31 (AP)—Flotsam including a wooden shell case, a piece of light metal, and a lifebelt interested curious crowds gathered early yesterday between Old Orchard Beach pier and Pine Point where miscellaneous objects including United States Navy clothing were found July 29.

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New Strikes Find 18,000 Workers Idle

By the Associated Press

The number of workers idle because of labor disputes climbed to about 18,000 today when a strike among employees of five Detroit plants producing parts for Pratt & Whitney airplane engines virtually shut down the factories.

Seven thousand men were employed in the five plants of the Chevrolet Gear & Axle Division of General Motors Corporation. In other disputes throughout the nation approximately 11,000 were away from their jobs.

The Detroit plants were in a group of six where an original walkout in one plant last week extended to four others. Not affected was a sixth plant, described as used largely for apprentice training.

Officials of Local 235, United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations, said workers complained they could not meet new production rates which the company said had been arrived at through time studies with the union.

A dispute at the General Steel Castings Company's Commonwealth Plant, Granite City, Ill., kept about 4,300 workers off the job. The stoppage, which arose when 300 chippers claimed abuse by a foreman, was termed unauthorized by the C. I. O. United Steel Workers Union.

A walkout of 3,500 wire plant employees of John A. Roebling's Sons & Co. plant at Roebling, N. J., spread today to include 400 aircraft department workers at the company's Trenton, N. J., plant. D. T. Conroy, company spokesman, said the employees quit work in a dispute concerning the "take-home" pay of nine workers, and that the Trenton workers joined in a "sympathy" walkout.

Approximately 1,100 employees at the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company's Marion, Ind., plant remained idle after a reported NWLB delay on a wage increase petition.

Still unsettled were disputes involving 700 workers at the John Harsch Foundry, Cleveland, Ohio; 500 glass workers at Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Ind.; 100 machinists at the Federal Mogul Company, San Francisco, Calif., and 16 musicians at radio station KSTP, Minneapolis, Minn.

Striking United Steelworkers (C. I. O.) voted to end a work stoppage at the Ashland, Ky., shell plant of the Clayton Manufacturing Company. The strike, which started July 29, had closed operations at the plant, which employs 2,400 workers.

Vets May Use Agencies To Train for U. S. Jobs

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Returning war veterans may use the facilities of federal agencies in training for government jobs, Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator, reported today. His agency "will train veterans by the on-the-job method in as many as possible of the various agencies," Mr. Hines said, using their space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel.

Mr. Hines made his remarks in a letter to Representative Lex Green (D) of Florida in which he reported favorably on a suggested training program offered by H. E. Bolan, head of the Madison, Fla., soil conservation service office.

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Lieut. Col. Gilbert O. Wymond

As commander of a fighter squadron of the 57th Fighter Group, Colonel Wymond proved that the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt, designed for a high-altitude fighter, could also be an effective dive bomber and strafing plane as well.

High-Sky Thunderbolt Fighter Proves Star at Dive Bombing

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., July 31—The clearing of beachheads and the smashing of defense installations, communication lines and supply trains by planes of the RAF and AAF, including large numbers of Republic P-47 Thunderbolts, spotted battlefront news of D-Day and the ensuing Allied sweep across the Cherbourg Peninsula.

There was no hint in the news dispatches from the Normandy front of the rehearsal that had preceded the act—the process by which the high altitude fighter plane of the Army Air Forces had been brought into its new alternate role of dealing devastation in ground operations.

That story was to come home to us with Lieut. Col. Gilbert O. Wymond, veteran of the Thunderbolt cockpit, commander of a fighter squadron of the 57th Fighter Group, AAF, decorated and cited for action in the Egyptian-Libyan, the Tunisian, the Sicilian and the Italian campaigns.

It was in Italy that a Republic Thunderbolt first rose from a runway carrying a wing load of bombs. Colonel Wymond was in the cockpit. It was in Italy that the new role of the Thunderbolt as a dive-bomber was given birth and developed into full-grown vitality. It was north of Rome that Thunderbolts, unleashing their new-found fury, paralyzed enemy communications and supply lines, destroying tunnels and bridges, wiping out trains and tanks, leaving no choice other than disorganized retreat for the German forces when the Allies made their final assault on Rome.

After completing that job, all of the 16 Thunderbolts returned to base as units, undamaged.

It was Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding officer of the 12th U. S. Air Force and known to his fliers as Uncle Joe, who gave the Thunderbolt its opportunity to prove that it could do a fulltime job in ground operations.

Last December, the General found himself in Italy, and the Army had supplied him with Thunderbolts. He didn't see how he was going to do the job with planes that were understood to need high altitude for their operations. The work ahead called for low level attack.

General Cannon considered those available Thunderbolts, considered the work that lay ahead of him, and ordered a test. He assigned 12 of the Thunderbolts to Colonel Wymond's squadron.

"General Cannon told us he wanted a report on the adaptability of the P-47 for ground support, by the end of January," Colonel Wymond said. "We went into the experiment knowing that it was the general belief that the Thunderbolt could not cope with German ME-109s and FW-190s under 20,000 feet, and that it was not fit for low-level dive-bombing.

"We displayed both of those beliefs. After a month of experiment, we reported, as the composite findings of ground crews, technical representatives and pilots, that we were convinced the Thunderbolt would prove to be the most potent dive-bomber in the United States Air Forces."

Miss Le Hand Was Aid to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Miss Marguerite Alice (Missy) Le Hand, who passed on at Chelsea, Mass., today, had served as President Roosevelt's personal secretary for more than a score of years. She retired Dec. 18, 1942.

President Roosevelt issued this statement:

"Memories of more than a score of years of devoted service enhanced the sense of personal loss which Miss Le Hand's passing brings. Faithful and painstaking, with charm of manner, inspired by tact and kindness of heart, she was utterly selfless in her devotion to duty.

"Hers was a quiet efficiency, which made her a real genius in getting things done.

"Her memory will ever be held in affectionate remembrance and appreciation, not only by all the members of her family, but the wide circle of those whose duties brought them into contact with her."

Until she left the White House hers was often an around-the-clock task, especially during the recurrent crises that preceded and followed outbreak of the war. All telephone calls went first to her.

Miss Le Hand became Mr. Roosevelt's personal secretary during his unsuccessful campaign in 1920 for Vice-President and remained with him until her retirement.

Edward Bausch

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Edward Bausch, who passed on here yesterday, was Chairman of the Board of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, which he saw grow from an obscure spectacle shop to an industry of world-wide importance.

Mr. Bausch was one of the first men in America to design and manufacture quality microscopes. A son of John Jacob Bausch, co-founded of the company, he designed and built his first microscope when 18, a year after entering Cornell University.

Mr. Bausch was active in planning expansion of the company for demands of the present war.

During World War I he collaborated closely with the armed forces in the development of military instruments and was successful in enabling the nation to meet one of its most critical emergencies—production of optical glass.

He had many patents to his credit, among the most noted being an iris diaphragm shutter which made the camera a popular plaything. This shutter, a between-the-lens type, replaced the clumsy and inefficient shutters then in use.

In 1940, he and Mrs. Bausch, the former Matilda G. Morell, of Syracuse, presented the Rochester Museum of Art and Sciences a new home at a cost of $521,000. He also aided in bearing the cost of a physics building for the University of Rochester.

U.S. Held Not Rightly Informed On Italian Prisoners Question

Continued from Page 1

still prisoners of war? Two armistice treaties were entered into by the Allied powers and the Italian Government, one on Sept. 3, 1943, and one on Sept. 29, 1943. Italy is no longer at war with the United States. Consequently the Italian captives should no longer be regarded as prisoners of war.

Article 75 of the Geneva Convention states that: "When belligerents conclude an armistice convention, they shall normally cause to be included therein provisions concerning the repatriation of prisoners of war." Nobody knows what kind of provisions have been made, if any, by the signatories of the two armistices concerning the Italian prisoners of war. According to normal procedure, they should have been repatriated. Lack of transportation facilities as well as other plausible reasons have made it preferable to keep them here for the time being.

Asked to Co-operate

At any rate, last March the 50,000 Italian war prisoners were asked by the United States military authorities to state in writing whether or not they wished to co-operate with the United States and, if so, whether they were prepared to take part in military operations.

Those who refused to co-operate went on being regarded as war prisoners. The others were divided from them. If privates, they were put to work on maintenance and supply duties under the command of a few Italian officers who in their turn are under the supervision of American officers. Those officers who were prepared to co-operate were also divided from the non-co-operators. Last June they were told that neither they nor the privates would be permitted to fight and that they should stop sending in applications to this effect.

The privates who co-operate no longer bear on their backs the mark "P. O. W." Instead the word "Italy" adorns their left sleeves. But while the prisoners who refused to co-operate and remained in prisoners' camps do not work and receive 80 cents a day, those who do co-operate and have to work, often at very heavy work indeed, also receive 80 cents a day.

Question of Pay

Article 36 of the Geneva Convention enacts that, unless a different rate of pay is fixed by agreements between the belligerents, "work done for the state shall be paid for according to the rates in force for soldiers of the national forces doing the same work, or, if no such rates exist, according to a tariff corresponding to the work executed." Are we to understand that the Italian Government has agreed that Italian war prisoners who co-operate and work are to be paid 80 cents a day like those who do not co-operate and do not work?

The Italian war prisoners do not know of any such agreement. They were told by their officers that if they co-operated they would no longer be regarded as prisoners of war. When they did co-operate, they found that, although they no longer bore the mark "P. O. W." on their backs, they still had to live within fences and that they had to do heavy work without increase in their earnings. Naturally they feel victims of a cruel mockery.

To make matters still worse, committees have been set up among citizens and residents of Italian origin with the task of entertaining these men. Everywhere such committees have included former Fascists and post-Pearl Harbor converts to the Four Freedoms. In Boston we find in the "Committee of representative Italian-Americans" venerables of the ex-pro-Fascist Order of the Sons of Italy, Knights of Columbus, the publisher of a daily which even in these days writes apologies for Mussolini, an individual who before Pearl Harbor carried on daily Fascist propaganda over one of the Boston radio stations, and similar ex-Fascist "prominents" who still proudly wear the decorations accorded them by Mussolini.

"Re-educators" Views

Here is what one of these "re-educators" of the Italian war prisoners told his Italian speaking radio audience a few days ago: "I am sure that there is nobody among my hearers who, during these war times, did not have some hard experience. You saw with your own eyes many Italians being unjustly sent to concentration camps. You had the opportunity of noticing how many Italo-Americans have been arbitrarily dismissed from radio stations and deprived of their jobs. You have remarked how not a few citizens have been denationalized without any legal reason. In short, you have seen the citizens of Italian origin subjected to every kind of insult and discrimination."

When the Italian war prisoners are entrusted to the care of such "re-educators," it is not difficult to guess how distorted are the notions they get about American democracy, American justice, and American humanity. Better to secure the success of this "re-education." Anti-Fascists are not allowed to come in contact with the prisoners.

Only relatives or persons sponsored by the Committee can visit them. As a matter of fact, the members of the aforesaid Committee and its branches are not at all relatives. Neither are the Roman Catholic priests who have access at any time to the camps.

To cap the climax, the civilian population among which these prisoners must live has not been told that these Italians have freely chosen to work where a manpower shortage exists; that their work is helping America's war effort; that if they were prevented from working, that war effort would be adversely affected; that they receive no more than 80 cents a day for work which would normally bring some $10 a day; that it is not their fault if the American Government prevents many of them taking the place of American boys on the fighting fronts; that in New York from a unit of 600 of these war prisoners, 580 were blood donors.

The American people have plenty of sense and generosity. Had they been informed about the real conditions of these men, no misunderstanding would have arisen. Had they realized that for years these men have lived away from their families first under strain of war and then as prisoners, the American people would regard them with Christian sympathy and lend them a helping hand.

Unfortunately, all that the American people know about the Italian war prisoners is that some of them are being taken, like children, to the movies or sightseeing or dined.

Not Informed

They do not understand why "prisoners of war" are "coddled" and "pampered" while American boys are on battlefields. They write protesting letters to the press. Some have found a certain relief in throwing stones at men who have no defense. It would be interesting to know how many letters have been written and how many stones thrown by the Christian Frontists of Father Coughlin and Father Curran.

Under such conditions how can one wonder that these unhappy men are bitter and restless and that sit-down strikes and brawls occur? How can one wonder that sometimes they do not behave?

When unpleasant incidents arise, nothing is easier than to clamor that a firm hand is necessary, that prisoners of war are prisoners of war, that they should be denied all special privileges, that they should be returned to their true status of prisoners of war, and so on. All right. But if they are to be "returned" to their true status of prisoners of war, are we to infer that such is not their status? That they are not prisoners of war? And if they are not prisoners of war, why has a second and a third fence been erected around them? Are we to hate them? Are people to go on throwing stones at them? Are the dailies still to be flooded with abuse? If they return to Italy with bitterness in their hearts will it be entirely their fault?

Prisoners of war are not criminals, slaves, or cattle. They are human beings. Article 2 of the Geneva Convention, July 27, 1929, states that prisoners of war "shall at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, from insults, and from public curiosity." It has been and it is the policy of the United States to observe this rule even in the face of provocation and of maltreatment of our soldier prisoners by the enemy. Let us remain true to this tradition of intelligent generosity.

George La Piana
Gaetano Salvemimi

Separations From Army Totaled 1,234,000 May 31

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The War Department reported July 29 that separations from the Army from all causes from the beginning of the war through May 31 totaled 1,234,000.

Fatalities, battle and nonbattle, accounted for 68,000; honorable discharges for 941,000; prisoners of war and missing, 66,000, and other separations including those based on returns to inactive status, 159,000.

A great violin such as a mellow old Stradivarius is proved by time, and so it is with insurance companies. For 118 years Norfolk and Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company has never failed to pay promptly and in full every loss. And during all these years it has averaged a return of more than 20% to its policyholders in the form of dividends. Here is your amply proven way of obtaining secure protection at a considerable saving.

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Congress to Tackle Reconversion

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) North Carolina telegraphed absent members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee today to return to Washington at once to act on reconversion legislation.

The telegram was made public by Senator Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee, soon after Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan disclosed to reporters that Republicans would insist on early action on bills to chart the postwar business and employment programs.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Congress has scheduled itself to meet tomorrow but whether it will get any real work done for another month or even be able to muster a quorum is doubtful.

Most congressmen consider the work they are doing back in their home states and districts these days more important than they would do in Washington, even though their leaders are warning that an early German collapse might catch the nation without adequate reconversion laws.

Until Sept. 1, both houses probably will have only brief routine sessions every three days. President Roosevelt still is out of the city so no new legislative proposals are expected from the White House.

Back home, all of the 435 members of the House of Representatives and one third of the Senate are campaigning for re-election.

There is little reason for them to return to Washington because most of the work during the next week or two will need to be done by committees.

The general legislative program from now until election is expected to be mapped out at a pre-session conference between Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, and Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, and Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Republican leaders.

Chief piece of legislation between now and the November election will be a reconversion bill which Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia and Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, joint sponsors of the omnibus bill, declared in a public statement Congress must pass "or gamble with economic disorganization."

These legislators warned the returning Congressmen that "when the war ends, jobs will disappear for 20,000,000 workers now engaged in war production.

Many Congressmen Taking No Chances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington July 31

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, one of the first Congressional leaders to return to the Capital, said that if he had his way, he would have Congress come back now, work hard at cleaning up the reconversion problem and "then let the fellows have a few weeks off before election."

Most Congressmen, however, feel it's safer to stay home than to count on getting out of Washington once they have reported back for duty.

"To these," they said, "will be added 10,000,000 servicemen who will return to civilian life. The United States Government will hold $15,000,000,000 worth of war plants and equipment and $60,000,000,000 worth of supplies. Factories will be choked with half-finished products on which cease-work orders have been issued.

"These conditions will post problems of unprecedented magnitude for which traditional solutions are inadequate. To convert to full production and employment in peace, we must find 15,000,000 more jobs than were available in 1939. We must produce at least 60 to 70 per cent more than we produced in 1939.

"If we plan only for prewar levels of production, we shall fail. If we do not plan for full employment, any other plans we make will be swept away in the tide of unemployment and depression."

Congress' latest recess has been five weeks long, but members of both parties broke up their "vacations" to attend the national political conventions. In normal times, Congressmen took the whole summer off for campaigning.

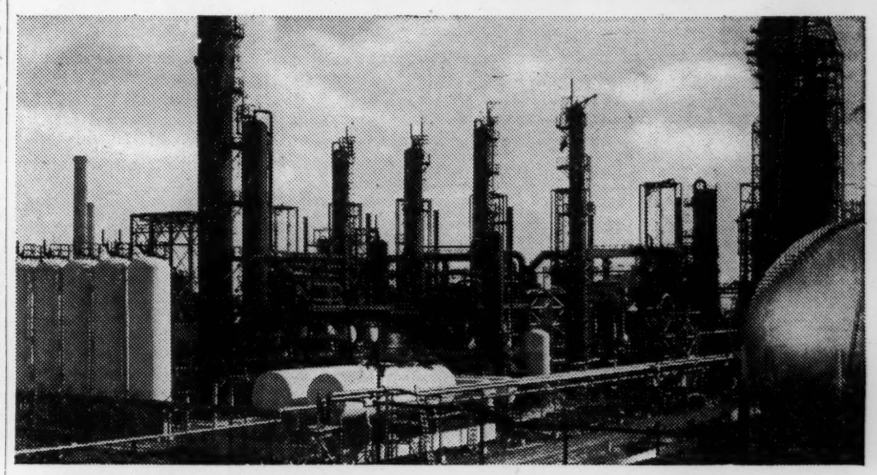
It is likely that both Houses will give themselves a few days off around election day so they can be home for a few final licks in the campaign and to watch the election returns.

Record Bean Crop Forecast for Egypt

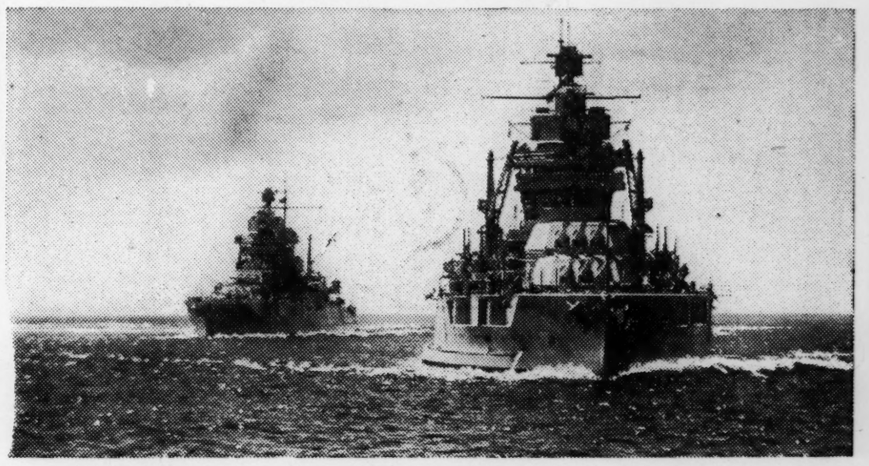
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Production of dry edible beans in Egypt for the 1944 season is estimated at the record of 717,464,000 pounds following an acreage increase in keeping with the Government's plan to enlarge food crops, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

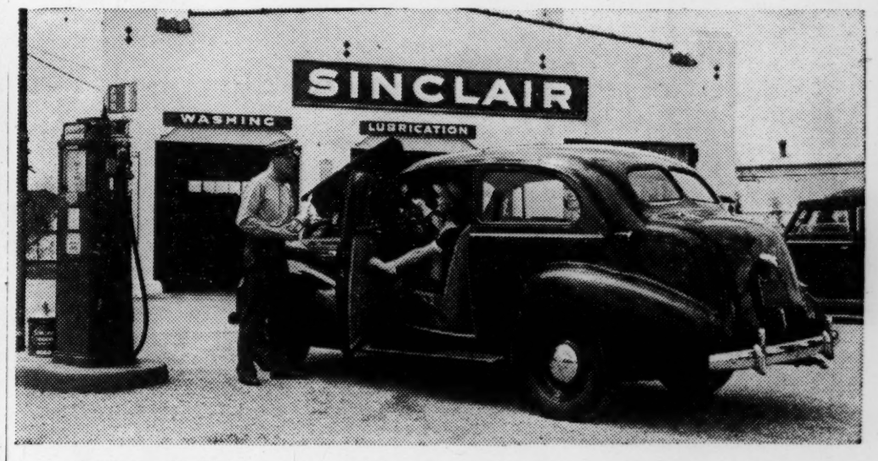
NEW PLANTS SPEED 100-OCTANE PRODUCTION



NEW AVIATION GASOLINE UNITS of most modern design at Sinclair refineries, are now producing 100-octane gasoline. Sinclair's output of this vital fuel runs into thousands of barrels a day.



TO BACK OUR BOYS in the Army, Navy and Coast Guard, Sinclair is also producing vast quantities of fuel oil for battleships, lubricating oil for planes, tanks and jeeps, toluene for bombs and butylene for synthetic rubber.



SINCLAIR DEALERS have a war job, too. Four out of five workers use private cars to get to their jobs. Sinclair Dealers are giving these cars the kind of service they need to keep running. Let the Sinclair Dealer care for your car, too.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SINCLAIR

Mozart Festival in the Berkshires — Exhibition of Contemporary Prints

Dr. Koussevitzky Conducts Opening Tanglewood Concerts

By L. A. Sloper

Lenox, Mass.

A friendly informality informs the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Mozart festival now being given at Tanglewood.

This was especially evident at the second concert of the series yesterday afternoon. Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff were performing with the chamber orchestra the Concerto in E flat major for two pianos and orchestra. As they neared the end of the first movement a thunderstorm arose, which added to the score effects that the composer had not intended.

Nevertheless, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky went on with the slow second movement. The storm grew heavier, and much of the delicacy of the music was necessarily lost. The conductor had directed a few measures of the finale when the thunderclaps and the downpour on the roof became so noisy that they all but drowned out the music. Suddenly Dr. Koussevitzky halted the performance, turned to the audience and suggested an intermission. The director and the soloists, who had been smiling at the interruptions of the elements, grinned at the listeners, who grinned back and applauded.

When the storm had subsided, players and audience returned, and Dr. Koussevitzky began an announcement:

"Since you heard so little from the beautiful andante. . ."

At this point the audience interrupted with loud applause, and the conductor spread his hands, smiled, shrugged, and turned around to resume with the slow movement. Then the audience laughed heartily, and the director, who is a showman as well as an artist, faced them briefly with a Puckish grimace, and the music began again. At the end there was an ovation for all concerned.

The incident was characteristic of a festival that is blessed with a happy comradeship between the brilliant conductor and orchestra and the musically aware audience. A festival in the Berkshires that included no interruptions by thunderstorms would not be in the tradition. And players and listeners understand each other so well that every mishap is an added attraction.

The concerto was the central feature of a program which began with the great "Haffner" Symphony in G minor, throwing in the overture to "La Clemenza di Tito" along the way.

The festival, which began Saturday evening with Dorothy Maynor as soloist in three Mozart Arias, and with three symphonic numbers—the symphonies in A major, No. 29, and in C major, No. 34, and the Divertimento in B flat major—is already established as a success, thus justifying Dr. Koussevitzky's faith in reviving on a smaller scale the festivals interrupted last year by war conditions.

The concerts are being given, not in the vast shed, but in a smaller auditorium which holds about 1,100 persons. This hall was sold out, and outdoor seats in the rear and at the sides of the building were filled by several hundred more listeners—probably 1,500 in all. It is said that this response, and the enthusiasm shown by the audiences, may lead to a resumption next year of the full-scale festival.

Serge Koussevitzky and Dorothy Maynor

The conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Mozart festival, now in progress at Lenox, with the soloist at the opening concert, last Saturday.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Ambulance Girl. Michael Barsley. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.3 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.

Today's F. M. Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
4:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m.—Johnny Mercer's Orch.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WTGR-WMITW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.

Etchings, Lithographs, And Woodcuts on Display

By Dorothy Adlow

A selection of etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts by contemporary artists has been put on exhibition for a month at the Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street.

The substance of this display is not strange to a Bostonian who takes in all art exhibitions within reach. Similar prints have been seen in the Worcester Art Museum, at the Fogg Museum, and the Institute of Modern Art. But wherever they appear and no matter how often, they strike with renewed impact; they rouse; they agitate and repel. Yesterday's oddities of phrase and irregularities of syntax have become the artistic vernacular of today. Fads which kindled enthusiasm to white heat have become tepid, but the sound innovations remain valid, proving more convincingly the remarkable insight and awareness of modern artists.

* * *

It would show bias to consider prints of the present display the only examples of current graphic art worth considering. There are many etchers and engravers of exemplary skill and notable sensibility working within traditional boundaries, and drawing with a respectful adherence to verifiable measure, shape, and proportion.

By abandoning naturalistic appearances, the artists of the Stuart gallery group hope to achieve fuller and clearer expression. They need not record visible things. They may tell us how they feel about visible things; or, they may alter natural appearances through simplification, or distortion. They may, in other words, be abstract artists or Expressionists. If they are abstract artists, they are concerned with a pattern evolved through geometric figures of cubes, spheres, cylinders. The arrangement may please with its imposing contours, nicely adjusted masses telling modulations of color. The effect upon the eye is parallel to the impression of music on the ear. Abstraction is a retreat from fact, partial or total; it symbolizes or suggests.

More artists lean toward Expressionism. Abstraction has proved remote, inhuman, and astringent. The majority of these graphic artists wish to tell us about their personal feeling. The world we live in is full of antitheses. The Mexican artists were prompted to vehement record by the revolution, the class struggle. Some Mexican artists find the desired peace and brotherhood in the serene life of peasants, which they represent in decorative compositions studded with flowers and striped with color; others depict the struggle in diagonal thrusts and counterthrusts. Carlos Merida's pictorial paraphrase is wilfully chaotic and barbaric.

* * *

Miro and Klee have used in the print the same excesses of ingenuousness they indulged on the canvas. These artists have cut free entirely of all rules of discipline or stylistic attachment. In the romantic mood peculiar to the day, they have looked back to the kindergarten designer and to the primitive; they have followed the path of free association; they have made a rule of being unruly, defied niceties, formalities, and conventions. Freedom itself has limits, and these painters have reached them.

Prints by Reuben Kadisch drift back to the world again, clinging to the paraphernalia of the improvised scribble. "Hostages" has meaning and substance with its welter of heavy chains, meshes of knots and wire entanglements. His "Four Horsemen" shows kinship with Picasso of "Guernica."

Jacques Lipchitz is pre-eminent among these draughtsmen. His drawings do not disclaim realism; indeed, they proclaim it, elevating the natural to the supernatural by sheer vigor of presentation. His line is muscular, his forms mountainous, his effect cosmic. He is an artist and poet. Werner Drewes' monotypes put feeling into forms which are fluent and forceful. John Wilson and Käthe Kollwitz and Max Beckmann's prints make commentary on human experience with dramatic accents. Ernst Barlach's woodcuts are good ballast for any exhibition.

The prints by Foujita and Marie Laurencin seem peculiarly inconsequential in the seething society of rebels. There is something studied, and artificial about these former celebrities of the Rive Gauche whose pictures have become dated. They are the exotics of yesteryear.

Esplanade Programs

Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 8:30 p. m.
Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mittl
Minuet from "Platée"; Musette—Tambourin from "Fêtes d'Hebe"
Irish Tune from County Derry
Arranged by Grainger
Overture to "Tannhäuser" .. Wagner
Rhapsody "España" ..... Chabrier
Tambourin Chinois ..... Kreisler
"Skaters," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
"Knightsbridge," March ..... Coates

Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 8:30 p. m.
In Observance of "Loyalty Week"
Sponsored by
War Manpower Commission
"El Capitan" March ..... Sousa
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual
Arranged by Jacchia
Finale, Symphony No. 5 .. Beethoven
Ballet Suite "Nutcracker"
Tchaikovsky
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme
McBride
On the Esplanade
Brown-Langendoen
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge

On the Stage

Dave Wolper's new musical show, "Glad to See You," is listed for a fortnight in Boston, starting Nov. 13. This will follow two weeks in Philadelphia, beginning Oct. 30. The New York opening is scheduled for the week of Nov. 27. The show has formerly been called "Have a Good Time." Busby Berkeley, who has been staging musicals in Hollywood for a dozen years, is returning to New York to direct the book and dances.

* * *

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge, this evening, the premiere takes place of Sherland Quin's "Here's to Us!" with Jean Muir of the movies as the guest star. The play is said to be concerned with the adventures, problems, and adjustments of a career woman who joins the armed forces. The author is a novelist, former member of the staff of Time and Tide, and a former Reuter's correspondent. She also has had experience as an actress and will appear in one of the roles of her own play.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Here's To Us," starring Jean Muir. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinee 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:35, 9:00. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 4:05, 7:30.
Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 10:38, 1:27, 4:15, 7:05, 10:04. "Allergic To Love," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30, 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.
Kenmore — "Hi Good Lookin'," Eddie Quillan, Harriet Hilliard. 1:15, 4:40, 8:00 "Edge of Darkness." 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor. 11:40, 2:40, 5:35, 8:30
Modern—"3 Men In White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10. "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.
Orpheum — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 10:45, 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 10:00. "Stars On Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 9:30, 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:50.
Paramount—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.
RKO-Boston — "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Anthony Quinn. 10:59, 1:59, 4:59, 7:59, 10:22. Stage Show, 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:32.
Scollay — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:05, 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.
State — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 11:30, 2:15, 5:00, 7:45, 10:30. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:10.
South Station Theater—"Patrolling the Ether," "Hot Money," "Songs of the Range," "Colorful Colorado," "Important Business," "Battle Stations." Flicker Flashbacks.
Telepix—"Air Detectives," "Kentucky Thoroughbred," "New Mexico," "Spars of the Coast Guard." Two color cartoons. Digest of World News. Benchley. Cont. 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown — "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn. Paul Lukas. 12:30, 4:10, 8:00. "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. 2:10, 6:00, 9:45.
Washington Street Olympia — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 9:40. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "3 Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Follow the Boys," All Star Cast. "Tornado," C. Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Follow the Boys," All Star Cast. "Bermuda Mystery," P. Foster, Ann Rutherford.
Regent: "Hi Rookie," Ann Miller, Larry Parks. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal, Jeanne Bates.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "The Navy Way," Jean Parker.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Trocadero," J. Downs. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Sailor's Holiday."
Coolidge Corner: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, M. Raye. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann.
Cleveland Circle: "Up In Mabel's Room," M. Reynolds, D. O'Keefe. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. Continuous 2-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "You Can't Ration Love," B. Rhodes, J. Johnston. 2, 8.
University: 'Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Comin' Around Mountain," Gene Autry. 2:29, 5:12, 8:16. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:36, 6:19, 9:23.
Par: "The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson, "Jam Session," Ann Miller.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Cnonor. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. "Moon Over Las Vegas," A Gwynne, David Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake. 4:00, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:46, 5:56, 9:06. "Battle of New Britain." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50.
Mystic: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, T. Power. 3:09, 6:30, 9:56. "Under Two Flags," R. Colman, C. Colbert. 1:30, 4:51, 8:12.
Strand: "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige. 3:31, 6:36, 9:41. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehman. 2:01, 5:06, 8:11.
Maplewood: "See Here, Private Hargrove," R. Walker, Donna Reed. 3:11, 9:11. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale. 1:52, 7:52.
Orpheum: "Broadway Rhythm," G. Murphy, Ginny Simms. 3:05, 8:50. "About Face," Joe Sawyer, Wm. Tracy. 2:15, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. "Mooon Over Las Vegas," Ann Gwynne.
Fellsway: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Tampico." 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Follow the Boys," Stage and Screen Entertainers. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Four Feathers," June Duprez, John Clements. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale, 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Seven Days Ashore," M. Maguire, W. Brown.
Strand: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, G. Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, R. Greene.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Week-End Pass."
Strand: "Gung Ho," R. Scott, G. McDonald. "O, My Darling Clementine," F. Albertson. Lona Gray.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Call of the South Seas," Janet Martin.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "The Navy Way," Jean Parker
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 2:09, 7:54. "Lady and the Monster," Vera Kruba, Eric Von Stroheim. 3:29, 9:14
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Memphis Belle," War Documentary.
Coolidge: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherord.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton Theater: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney.
WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Rita Johnson. "Always A Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. Charles Butterworth Cont Dusk to Midnight
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady In the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water colors, by Jean-Louis Forain. Through August.
Robert V. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American landscapes. Hudson River School. Through the summer.
Fogg Museum of Art—New acquisitions of Drawings and Prints. Through summer.
Museum of Fine Arts—French Arts of the eighteenth century. Through Sept. 3. Shell spirals in art and symbolic education. Through Sept. 10. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; Sundays, 1:30 to 5:30. Closed Mondays.
Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibit of prints by artists of the advanced art. Through August 26.

Outside Boston

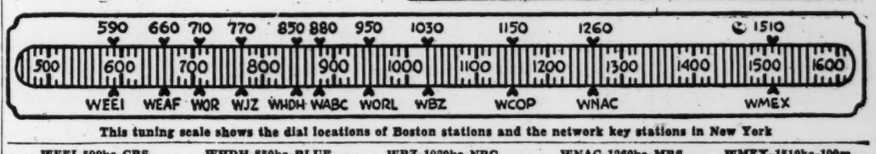
Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Exhibition of Gadgets of Century Ago. To September 11.
Concord: Concord Art Association—Pictures by Alexandre Iacovleff: lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Through summer.
Marblehead: Marblehead Arts Association—Exhibition of paintings. Through Aug. 4.
Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Three Vermont Artists, Clay Bartlett, Francis Colburn, Arthur K. D. Healey. July 27 to Aug. 13.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Works by Reginald Marsh. Courtesy Frank K. M. Rehn. Aug. 3 to 31.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Woman of America"..	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program ...
3:15	Melody in the Sky	Hollywood Star Time...	"Ma Perkins": comedy.	burgh Pirates baseball	News service .....
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree ...
3:45	'Listen & Let Live'	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"..	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree ...
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; songs ..	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	News; R. Butterfield Or.
4:15	guest stars; Song.	Newscasts	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	burgh Pirates baseball	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens ..	News Commentator ...	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Widder Brown': sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn" ..	"Chick Carter": sketch.	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Talk; Industrial talk ..	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	L. Murray's Music.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance Music .....
6:30	Sports; Band	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Johnny Mercer's Orch ..	Marshall McNeil, news..	Something for the Girls
7:15	"Dateline": drama.	music; drama	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger":	Embarkation Port Band	Radio Newsreel	Johannes Steel, news
7:45	to the Yanks" ...	western dramatization	Frontline Headlines ..	Loyalty Week; speaker	Vincent Youmen's Music
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter..	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	House Jameson, nar....	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch. ...
8:30	"Say 90s Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Dorothy Maynor, sop.:	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch. ....
8:45	Music: Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"Counterspy": drama ..	Josef Hofmann, pianist;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: De-
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"Counterspy": drama ..	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Screen Test"	bussy: Piano music ..
9:30	Herbert Marshal in	Henry King's Orch.	Rose Bampton, soprano;	Music of Worship; Solo-	Classical Album: De-
9:45	The Man Called X	Dance Orch.; Drama ..	Or.; W. Pelletier, con.	ists; W. Steinberg, con.	bussy: Piano music ..
10:00	D Durbin; F March	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service .....
10:15	The Good Fairy"	"Top of the Evening" ..	Rheinhold Schmidt; Or.	Ace Brigode's Orch.	Vocal trio ....
10:30	Johnny Morgan's	Loyalty Week; Speakers	"Dr. I. Q" Quiz Show:	Dean Hudson's Orch. ..	Sonny Dunham's Orch..
10:45	Show; G. Tierney ..	Loyalty Week; Speakers	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Sterney's Orch..	Charlie Barnet's Orch ..
11:30	Johnny Long's Or..	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch....	Day's End; music ....
11:45	Johnny Long's Or..	"Aloha": News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Day's End; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade ...	Organ; Weather; Organ	.....
7:15	News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	.....
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News commentator	"Happy Hank": songs	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather ..	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	Herb Lewis: "Salute"	ship Service .....
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ..
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News..	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Carl Moore: Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Music: News	Newscast	John Seagle, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	Priscilla oFrtescue	"The Breakfast Club".	Wartime Food News	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	Across Caribbean..	"The Breakfast Club".	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Industrial talk ..	"The Breakfast Club".	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music ....
9:45	WEEI Food Fair..	"The Breakfast Club".	Serenade for Strings ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00	Valiant Lady	Church in the Wildwood	Lora Lawton: sketch ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch .....
10:15	"Light of World" ..	Women and the War...	Robert St. John, news..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program ..	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Revue: music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"..
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	Right Horizons....	News commentator	Star Playhouse; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ ....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news ...	Dude Ranch; music ..
12:15	"Big Sister": sk...	ring Cliff Arquette ...	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News .....
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers ..	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Farm and Homemakers ..	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	American Legion Aux..
1:30	B. Flynn, news ..	Off the Record	Studio speaker	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"..	Fishermen's program ..	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Marguerite Porter; Nws
2:00	Portia Faces Life..	Nan Snow, songs	"Guiding Light": dr....	Cedric Foster, news ...	Dance Lineup .....
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food talk	'Today's Children': dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Summer Serenade	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program .....
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series: talk	Music; News; Sports ..
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program .....
3:15	Songs	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	burgh Pirates baseball	News service .....
3:30	Melody in the Sky	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45	Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness': sk	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs ..	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	News; H. Musette's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	burgh Pirates baseball	Cab Calloway's Orch..
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits ...	"Widder Brown"	burgh Pirates baseball	Al. Donahue's Or. ....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn" ..	"Chick Carter": sketch	Journey to Ireland ...
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland ...
5:45	Hawaii, 1950: Music	Loyalty Week; speakers	"Front Page Farrell" ..	"Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00	"Page One": News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Studio program	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music ...
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news..	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	U. S. Coast Guard Band	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Marshall McNeil, news	Jane Froman, songs ..
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	U. S. Coast Guard Band	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service .....
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Gilbert & Sullivan ....
7:45	Hour: songs; or...	Wave Parade; Wm Lang	Boys": variety; guest	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Red River Valley Trio.
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news ..	News service .....
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch. ...
8:30	Eric Dressler in	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	"Quick as a Flash":	Tommy Carr's Orch. ....
8:45	"The Barker"	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program .....
9:00	Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials'.	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Music Hour" .....
9:15	Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials'.	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour" .....
9:30	Raymond Massey:	Shep Field's Orch.	Words at War: drama;	American Forum of Air	"Music Hour" .....
9:45	dramatic sketch..	Dance orch.; drama	Headquarters Budapest	'What Should Be Done	"Music Hour" .....
10:00	Corwin Presents:	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood's	About Reconversion?"	News service .....
10

Helicopters Lending Aid To Air Forces of the U. S.

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31—From the "backyard" of the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation here—that is, backyard when one considers the multi-acred aircraft plant test field of Long Island—helicopters today are taking off in fly-away delivery to the Army Air Forces, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Royal Air Force and the British Royal Navy.

Judged by conventional aircraft standards the airport at the Sikorsky plant is "all wrong." So small that a "Cub" sport plane would be unable to get off it, the field is hemmed in by factories, smokestacks, a gas tank, trees, and a fence—practically everything necessary to make the pilot of a fixed-wing plane shudder at the very idea of either landing upon or taking off from it.

The field's very unsuitability for ordinary aircraft—its "back yard" aspect and connotation for future private flying—only serves to heighten the fact that helicopters in quantity are rolling out onto it from the first helicopter production line in the world. There they are ground-tested and flight-tested by both Sikorsky and Army pilots prior to acceptance by the Army. Significantly enough, the undisclosed military uses of the helicopter are urgent enough so that there is very little waiting around for them once they are finished.

B. L. Whelan, manager of the plant, disclosed that the company has already completed delivery to the AAF of 30 service test models of the YR-4 helicopter. This is a two-place craft with the pilot and passenger in side-by-side seating and powered with a 180-horsepower Warner engine. Mounted upright in conventional fashion but behind the pilot, this engine drives a triple-bladed rotor overhead which provides all the propulsive energy of the craft.

All the Progress

The R-4 model incorporates virtually all the progress the company has made since Igor Sikorsky, the inventor and now engineering manager of the division, made the first historic flight at Stratford, Conn., on April 15, 1941.

Meanwhile the company, Mr. Whelan further divulged, is now working on its second Army order—production of a number of models of the R-4B, an improved version of the R-4. As it does so, a number of military uses of the helicopter are already on the record. During a delivery flight in 1942 from Bridgeport to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, an R-4 flew 761 air line miles in 16 hours and 10 minutes flight time. It set a new endurance record of one hour, 50 minutes, attained a speed of 82 miles an hour, and an altitude of 5,000 feet.

In the summer of 1943 on Long Island, off Stratford a helicopter made 24 landings and takeoffs from the deck of a 10,000-ton tanker while the ship moved through the water at various speeds. It was during these trials that the Navy is reported to have become more than ordinarily interested in the possibilities of the helicopter. In fact, as more craft came off the now one-year-old production line here the Matériel Command turned some of the craft over not only to the Navy, but also to the Coast Guard, and the British Royal Navy.

In 1944 the helicopter made two new "firsts" when the Coast Guard flew blood plasma from the Battery in New York to Sandy Hook, N. J., early in January for the treatment of survivors of a destroyer blown up just off the Hook. This flight was made under bad weather conditions when other aircraft were grounded. In April a Coast Guard helicopter on routine patrol from Floyd Bennett Field sighted and rescued from a sand bar in Jamaica Bay a young lad who had been marooned there by the tide.

Used for Evacuation

The first war action by helicopters was reported in May when the Army Air Forces in Assam, India, said that they had been used to evacuate personnel from inaccessible points during the invasion of Burma by airborne troops. At least one helicopter is reported in Alaska, where it is undergoing cold weather tests.

The helicopter that will interest the private flier of the future, the R-6, is a streamlined two-place model, powered with a 245-horsepower Franklin engine. This craft, which resembles a dragonfly when it is aloft, is another of two experimental and improved models of the Sikorsky helicopter which have been built here for the Army Air Forces. The R-6, which has a slightly higher speed, is soon to be built in quantity by Nash-Kelvinator in Michigan under engineering assistance from Sikorsky.

The other experimental helicopter, whose future bodes good for the commercial operator, is the R-5, a streamlined military model with the pilot and passenger placed in tandem. A much larger craft, it is powered with a Pratt & Whitney 450 - horsepower air-cooled engine. Recently in a test at Hartford at the main plant of United Aircraft the R-5 demonstrated its potentialities by lifting 13 people, an approximate weight of 2,500 pounds.

Following the completion of its R-4B contract for the Army, the Bridgeport plant is to turn its assembly line over to quantity production of the R-5 models.

A Sikorsky official emphasized that while this development today means nothing to the civilian—it being an entirely military affair to the extent that Sikorsky does not even own a single helicopter—it does mean that many of the experimental problems will be out of the way when peace arrives.

Spectacular Thing

"This helicopter development would be a spectacular thing in peacetime," a Sikorsky official said as we watched the production line in operation. "But today it is overshadowed by the fact that there are a number of equally spectacular developments also being carried along in the aeronautical field."

He predicted that the primary peacetime developments of the helicopter would be commercial at first, since cost is less of a consideration there than in private flying. Afterward, he said, the wealthy amateur—the one who can afford yachts and expensive motorcars and conventionally operated sport planes—would be the first civilian to take up helicoptering.

Today the company answers hundreds of questions that pour in by mail from interested sources but each one is told that the military needs come first, civilians afterward.

He disclosed, however, that an exploration company has written to discuss the possibility of securing one to charter a route up Mount Everest in the Himalayas after the war. The group hopes to become the first group to climb the famous mountain. A woman of 84 wrote in, he disclosed, to say that she was determined to fly a helicopter before she reached 100 years—which was a certainty, she added—and could the company predict when one would be available. The elderly informant said she thought she had enough money to buy one, but would beg or borrow whatever was needed, if her own money was insufficient. These are typical letters, the Sikorsky official said.

"This is the first company in my knowledge," he added, "that has started in to discourage the use of its product. You can see, however, what a popular enthusiasm there is for this craft."

Helicopter Good on the Lift

United Aircraft Corporation

Heaviest Load Ever Taken Off Ground by This Type of Craft

XR-5, an experimental helicopter of the Sikorsky Aircraft Plant, United Aircraft Corporation, is shown lifting, but not flying away, 13 persons—its greatest load to date. This is the type of helicopter in which bus companies and air lines have been showing increasing interest.

50 New Bins Added in Hub Paper Salvage

Plans for expanding Boston's wastepaper bin collection system to include neighborhood store centers throughout the city have been completed by George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee.

It is expected that approximately 50 new bins will be placed at strategic spots for the benefit of stores and business concerns in each of the particular sections.

It has been found on investigation, said Chairman Hyland, that many stores throughout the city which collect a large amount of old cartons, wrapping papers, and corrugated board, have no means of disposing of their paper quickly. In addition, it has been found that such stores and concerns have no room to store wastepaper for considerable periods of time or to wait for monthly curb collections.

In an appeal to vacationers, B. G. Waters, Jr., Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, asked them not to burn paper in beach fires, at clambakes, or "weenie" roasts.

"Rather, save the paper," he said. "Soldiers on the fronts have no vacation and they need paper. The least we can do here is that everyone, whether on vacation or not, save all his paper and send it off to war. Salvage chairmen in every Massachusetts city and town will be glad to arrange collection of your paper."

Maine Aeronautics Board To Set Up Advisory Group

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31—Advice and support of business and professional men in shaping a program for the development of Maine's aviation future is being enlisted by the Maine Aeronautics Commission. At a meeting here last week the Commission voted to select an advisory board of 40 men active in the State's business and professional life, representing each of the 16 counties, to aid in the development work.

Maine, with more space to reckon with than any other eastern State, has much more at stake in aviation development than most other States for that reason alone. Although the State has already taken long strides in building airports strategically located to provide service for its populated areas, it still has far to go.

The problem faced by Maine was demonstrated last week when two planes of a group of nine small craft en route from New Brunswick to Dayton, Ohio were forced down in a storm on Wednesday. The manner in which such problems can be handled was ably demonstrated by Civil Air Patrol and Forestry Department planes and fire wardens. By Saturday they succeeded in locating the six occupants of the planes downed in the wilderness. The men were spotted from the air 100 miles deep in the wooded stretches above Greenville and flown out.

The rescue was carried out by searching procedure developed over several years by Forestry Department and private planes, now enlisted in the Civil Air Patrol. Not only have numerous rescues been made of a similar nature in instances of hunters becoming lost, but criminals have been apprehended by plane search. And in wartime anti-sabotage activity has been carried out.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, who has been active in developing Maine's aviation interests, views Maine as a "natural" for aviation development. The commission hopes to use the new board's advice in taking steps which will make aviation developments of the future meet the practical demands of Maine business, recreational and professional interests.

Soldier Ballot

Deputy Secretary of State Paul A. MacDonald said last week Maine would keep pace with other states in obtaining a large soldier ballot. He estimated 15,000 to 20,000 of the State's more than 70,000 men and women in the armed services would receive ballots for voting in the November presidential election, and nearly as many in the Sept. 11 Maine election.

The State's Republican leaders, acting on advice of Congressional members that a small party vote would be heralded across the country as an indication of weakness, are hard at work providing soldiers with ballots. They are supplying relatives with forms making it easy for them to apply in case those in the service have not sent applications themselves.

Postwar Projects

Maine communities apparently haven't kept pace with the State and industrialists in planning postwar projects. Frank A. Milliken, Assistant State Director of Postwar Planning, said last week less than 20 per cent of the 107 Maine communities contacted for information on planning had carried their projects to the blueprint stage.

With signs of a crackup in Europe increasing daily, the State was able to announce that it had some $13,000,000 in projects ready to go whenever conditions allow. The Maine Associated Industries also reported large industrialists had developed programs for providing returning veterans with jobs.

Pointing out that the communities might have to bear the "first brunt" of unemployment until industry can transfer to civilian production, Mr. Milliken urged communities to develop tentative programs even if they were unable to line up final plans.

Youth Guidance

The Maine Youth Guidance Committee at its second conference on Juvenile Delinquency here last week appointed Harry O. Page, State Health and Welfare Commissioner, Chairman of a committee to prepare a report on delinquency in Maine for presentation to Governor Sewall. Mr. Page said he hoped to have a report ready by Nov. 1.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Five stamps—B5 through F5—will become valid tomorrow, Aug. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Free Education For Servicemen

First institution in Massachusetts offering special free education to returning servicemen will be the Hyannis Technical School on Cape Cod opening next fall, the State Department of Education announced today. Anson B. Handy, President of the Hyannis State Teachers College, will be the dean and the school will be located at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

Homecoming servicemen will find courses fitting them for employment in the mechanical trades. Included will be basic training in machine shop work, internal combustion engines, automobiles, marine and Diesel engines and the foundations of the field of electricity.

Operated under the authority of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Vocational Education, the school will prepare the veterans for further study at the State Teachers College in Fitchburg, with advanced standing for credits toward a degree of bachelor of science in education.

Army Transport Has Anniversary

Celebration of the second anniversary of the Army Transportation Corps featured a meeting at the Boston Port of Embarkation today when Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., Commander of the Port, paid tribute to this "baby" of the Army services. The gathering was addressed by Capt. Robert Underhill, Transportation Corps officer from Washington.

Workers at the military port whose suggestions have caused increased efficiency in operations were rewarded by certificates and cash awards presented by General DeWitt.

With more than 95 per cent of the civilian personnel of the Port enrolled in the Army Pay Reservation plan for the purchase of War Bonds, investing more than 12 per cent of the gross monthly pay roll, General DeWitt was cheered as he announced the receipt of the Army Service Forces War Bond Roll of Honor.

Canned Corn Back To Ration Points

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — Canned corn was back on the ration list today following action by the Office of Price Administration to "keep retailers' stocks from running out."

A new value of three points for the commonly-used 12-ounce can was established for whole kernel, vacuum-packed corn. Other canned corn was given a five point rating for a 20-ounce can.

At the same time, OPA made grape jam, tomato preserves, and tomato marmalades ration-free.

The changes became effective yesterday.

Objects From Sea Ordered Put Back

Previous instructions to fishermen to turn over to the nearest Coast Guard or naval station any strange object hauled out of the sea which might be an unexploded bomb, torpedo, or other "weapon," were reversed in a warning issued today by Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District.

The new order is to dump such objects back into the sea as quickly as possible, with the vessel moving at full speed. If any such object is thought to be a new underwater weapon, the locality should be marked with buoys for experts to recover it later for inspection.

Ship to Honor Bostonian

Galen L. Stone, a native of Leominster, Mass., who became prominent as a New England industrialist, financier, and shipping man, is to be memorialized by having a Liberty Ship, now nearing completion at South Portland, Maine, named for him. Mr. Stone's primary interest was shipping and in the early 1900's he and his associates formed the Eastern Steamship Lines. Mr. Stone was elected first Chairman of the Board of Directors. In 1910 he became Vice-President of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, succeeding to the presidency in 1915.

Compton Plans Bill to Repeal $5 Motor Tax

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31 (AP)—Representative Ranulf Compton (R) of Connecticut, calling attention to the "oblivious injustice" of the $5 federal use tax on automobiles, announced he would introduce a bill for its repeal upon his return to Washington this week for the reopening of Congress.

Representative Compton declared he had investigated the tax from every possible angle and could conclude only "that administration difficulties, collection improprieties and gasoline restrictions all tend to make payment of the tax an obvious injustice."

Said Representative Compton, who represents Connecticut's Third Congressional District, under the law the forgotten man of the automobile world—the A-card driver—is taxed the same amount as the owner of a public taxicab which operates 50,000 miles a year. This is an obvious injustice.

"Since the passage of the law the Treasury Department has penalized automobile owners for its own errors and its method of collecting from presumed delinquents seems to me to have been a little too drastic for the neglect involved. Actually the tax is a very great nuisance to the Treasury and Internal Revenue men and the amount of money netted is negligible.

"I have prepared a bill which I shall introduce in the House of Representatives on Tuesday calling for repeal of the law to take effect July 1, 1945. I am taking this action with the full knowledge that the Congress is able to raise in more equitable fashion any revenue needed to replace the loss resulting to the Treasury from repeal of that $5 auto use stamp tax law."

Representative Compton reported that his decision to ask for repeal of the tax law was his answer to "hundreds of residents of New Haven and surrounding towns" who had written him here in recent weeks.

The congressman also said he would join with other Republicans to demand immediate action on reconversion legislation recommended in the Baruch-Hancock report.

Labor-Issues Hearing

Labor issues in dispute between nine New England woolen and worsted companies and the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be heard in Boston, Aug. 1 by a panel of the Regional War Labor Board. Workers involved number 7,500.

Cost of Housefurnishings In Biggest Rise Since War

Cost of housefurnishings in Boston jumped 5 per cent last month, the biggest rise in any single month since the war, Wendell D. Macdonald, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, reported here today.

Potatoes soared 30 per cent, oranges moved up 8 per cent, and clothing prices continued their steady advance. These and other increases combined to make the monthly rise in the cost of living here just a trifle more than in the nation. The local increase figured four-tenths of 1 per cent, while the national average was two-tenths of 1 per cent.

The boost in potato prices, which was felt throughout the country, more than doubled the ordinary seasonal incline. This was largely due to the disappearances of last year's late fall crop and the increased sale of higher priced new potatoes.

23 Per cent Rise

Living costs here now average nearly 23 per cent higher than in January of 1941, the base date of the "Little Steel" formula of the National War Labor Board. The Board has permitted general wage increases up to 15 per cent to offset the rise in the cost of living.

Incidentally prices for potatoes ranged widely in different retail stores in Boston, Mr. Macdonald noted. A 15-pound sack brought 56 cents in some stores and up to $1.50 in others. Likewise, pork chops were offered from 35 to 44 cents a pound, lard from 14 to 22 cents, spinach from 7 to 14 cents, and lettuce from 8 to 16 cents a head.

These variations were credited to the many brands, qualities and store classifications throughout the city.

Eggs went up 3 3/10ths per cent. On the other side, round steak dropped 4.4 per cent, flour 3.8 per cent, lettuce 6.5 per cent, spinach 16 per cent, lard .5 per cent and pork chops .3 per cent.

An averaging of the ups and downs in foods gave Boston a general increase in food costs last month of six tenths of one per cent.

Rise in Furnishings

The unusual rise in housefurnishings was caused in a measure by the reappearance of furniture with steel springs, such as have not been seen for several years. The Office of Price Administration is permitting higher prices on these new models, which are replacing the war-time types. Also the disappearance of lower priced lines contributed to the advance.

The principal furniture increases came in living room, dining room, and bedroom sets and in studio couches. Prices of housefurnishings have mounted to 11 per cent more than a year ago.

Clothing is now 10 per cent higher than a year ago. The rise in June was small, only three tenths of one per cent, but nothing more was to be expected, as the climbs in prices come usually with the new lines earlier in the spring and in the fall.

A slight decrease was shown by anthracite coal.

D. A. R. Decorates

"The Daughters of the American Revolution State Committee on National Defense-War Services has just completed the furnishing of two sunrooms in the Boston Area Station Hospital at Waltham. The hospital was officially opened on July 22 and the D. A. R. was the first organization to undertake this work there. The draperies for these rooms were made by the Chapter members serving at the work room of the War Services in Boston, under the direction of Mrs. Emmanuel Stamm, State Vice-Chairman.

Victory Haul

Out on the North Atlantic, 40-Fathom trawlers haul up their nets bulging with hearty, strength-giving food.

On shore, in 40-Fathom plants, this basic wartime food is scientifically processed—all its ocean freshness sealed in by quick-freezing. Speeded to 40-Fathom distributors, it's delivered to fish markets and grocers everywhere.

From sea to shining sea, 40-Fathom Fish help the cause of Victory by adding nutrition and tangy *Fresh-Caught Flavor*—real ocean goodness—to America's wartime meals.

40-Fathom Fish, Boston

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM
CONSERVE IT

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

"Why is there a shortage of new telephone facilities?"

Here is a natural question, and here is the answer.

Practically all telephone manufacturers have been working to produce communications equipment for war. The fighting forces use vast quantities of telephone facilities. The new 45,000 ton USS Missouri, for example, carries about 1200 telephones, 350 miles of telephone wire, and a battle announcing system.

Aside from actual telephone instruments and wire, essential materials like copper, rubber and aluminum have been needed in the production of planes, guns, ammunition, and other direct supplies for war.

So the reason why there aren't enough telephone facilities *here*, is that they are going *over there*.

Then, too, war has made many more people need telephones than ever before. There are immense war industries to supply, the administrative organizations of the armed forces, and other war-time governmental agencies. Furthermore, as a matter of protection, the War Production Board has limited new telephone installations in especially congested areas where our switchboards are carrying heavier loads than they were designed for.

The manufacture of a limited number of telephone instruments has recently been authorized, but it may be months before telephones are produced and ready for civilian use.

To those people who are waiting for telephone service, we can only say this: We can't tell you just when your telephone will be installed, but we do promise that your application will not be forgotten, and that it will be filled in its proper turn.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

'Big Four' Peace Conferences Held Vital to World Future

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—In a few days, Washington will witness a series of conferences which should rank in importance with the momentous events occurring on the Eastern and Western fronts. For on the outcome of these talks will depend to a very large measure whatever success the world has in preserving peace after World War II is over.

It is possible that these talks between the United States, Great Britain and Russia on one hand, and the United States, Britain and China on the other, will be held in an atmosphere of optimism. The State Department, which is perhaps the least emotional and most cautious of all government agencies, believes that the "Big Four" have an excellent chance of creating some kind of an international organization which is really workable.

Officials with whom I have talked base their hopefulness on what they term the "realistic" attitude of the four governments. They say that, while each of the four appears convinced that international co-operation is both necessary and desirable, each also has a fairly good idea of what can and cannot be accomplished in international relations today.

They Will Feel Their Way

Thus the delegates will not be inclined to write a program that is magnificent on paper but unworkable. They will concentrate on short steps which they know are practical, rather than on long ones which they hope will be.

Advance reports say that each of the four countries will present its own outline of a possible world security organization. These different plans would be, so to speak, tossed into the common conference pot and stirred until a common program was distilled. Actually, there is no reason to believe that the American, British, Chinese and Russian plans are very far apart in their essentials or that the conference will run into more than ordinary difficulty in reducing them to a common program.

President Roosevelt has already given an indication of how far Washington is prepared to go in forming and supporting an international peace organization. In a statement issued June 15, 1944, he called for world-wide co-operation which would not, however, include an international police force.

"It is our thought," the President said, "that the organization would be a fully representative body with broad responsibilities for promoting and facilitating international co-operation, through such agencies as may be found necessary, to consider and deal with the problems of world relations.

"It is our further thought that the organization would provide for a Council, elected annually by the fully representative body of all nations, which would include the four major nations and a suitable number of other nations. The Council would concern itself with peaceful settlement of international disputes and with the prevention of threats to the peace or breaches of the peace.

"There would also be an international Court of Justice to deal primarily with justifiable disputes.

"We are not thinking of a superstate with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power. We are seeking effective agreement and arrangements through which the nations would maintain, according to their capacities, adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible deliberate preparation for war and to have such forces available for point action when necessary," the President continued.

No Conflict Expected

There is not believed to be anything in that program which would conflict with the views of London, Moscow, or Chungking. In fact, it is supposed here that the President, in giving this outline, had in mind the reaction abroad almost as much as he did the folks at home.

As has been announced, Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., will head the American delegation, while Sir Alexander Cadogan, one of the chief figures in the British Foreign Office, will lead his country's deputation. It is believed here that the widely-known Maxim Litvinov may possibly come from Moscow to speak for Russia, although it is still possible the Russian group will be headed by Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko. The Chinese representative has not been announced, although there is a chance it may be Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, who is now in this country.

Hunger Strike of Japanese Called a Fraud by WRA

TULE LAKE, Calif., July 31 (AP)—Fourteen recalcitrant inmates of the Tule Lake Japanese Segregation Center remained in the isolation stockade today, their 13-day "hunger strike" labeled a fraud by War Relocation Authority officials.

There is evidence the Japanese have been living on cached food that disappeared from the isolation kitchen just before the strike began, said a statement issued by the WRA.

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10,000 Waves Hear Praise By Navy Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — At the largest gathering of military women in American history, 10,000 Waves were commended by Navy chiefs here yesterday on the second anniversary of the Women's Reserve for performance of duties "hitherto done only by men," and given new hope that they may some day be allowed to serve overseas.

The Army, meanwhile, announced that the first WAC officers would begin training today at Charlottesville, Va., for service in the Allied Military Government. The four women who will pave the way for other Wacs to enter this hitherto all-male field will take over positions in liberated regions up to now held exclusively by men officers.

The four pioneers in the AMG are Capt. Alice Gordon, New York; Lieut. Clara E. Kramer, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Lieut. Marguerite Yancey, Asheville, N. C., and Lieut. Ada E. Leeke, Burbank, Calif.

WAC Plans

Present plans calls for the acceptance of other WAC officers in later classes until 20 have been trained, chiefly for public welfare and social service work.

Admission of the women into the AMG has come after much agitation on the part of women's groups.

Clad in gray seersucker uniforms with dark-blue brimmed hats and gloves, the 10,000 Waves stationed in Washington marched in formation over the Washington Monument grounds yesterday in what was advertised as "probably the largest gathering of military women in American history."

The 10,000 were joined by a national radio audience, including more than 60,000 other Navy women in hearing their reserve honored by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas. Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, director of the WAVES, introduced the speakers.

72,000 Waves Serving

Their second anniversary found the WAVES with a strength of about 72,000 and a year-end goal of 100,000. Waves are now eligible for 34 different Navy ratings, representing 250 separate kinds of work.

Reference to a bill pending in Congress to permit Waves to serve in naval establishments overseas was made by Secretary Forrestal when he told the women that they would have many opportunities for interesting service in this country and "we hope ultimately in our shore establishments abroad."

"It is not merely in numbers that the record of the Women's Reserve is impressive," Secretary Forrestall declared. "They have demonstrated their ability to perform duties hitherto done only by men, in most cases fully as well as men, and in some categories they have been better."

Tracing the influence of such women as Queen Isabella of Spain and Helen of Troy on the navies of the world, Admiral Nimitz declared by radio from Pearl Harbor, "It is only recently that women have had influence within navies.

"To them," he said, "will be owed a part of the credit for eventual victory. In their two years as an integral part of the Navy, the Waves have demonstrated keen ability, loyalty and devotion to duty. We are proud of them."

Millions of Bibles Go to Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo—The Gideons, the organization of businessmen which is responsible for the Bible one finds in hotel rooms, has now provided 7,388,000 Testaments for men in service, and is printing 75,000 more weekly.

This is according to A. F. Lewis, of Eau Claire, Wis., International President. The order met in Denver for its forty-fifth national conference and its twenty-sixth since it assumed international status.

A feature of the conference was the presence of John H. Nicholson, now a Denver resident, one of the three founders of the organization.

The organization of Gideons has spread into 30 countries, has distributed 2,250,000 Bibles and has given copies to every governor, member of Congress and Cabinet member, it was reported at the conference.

Texas Democrats Are Still at Odds

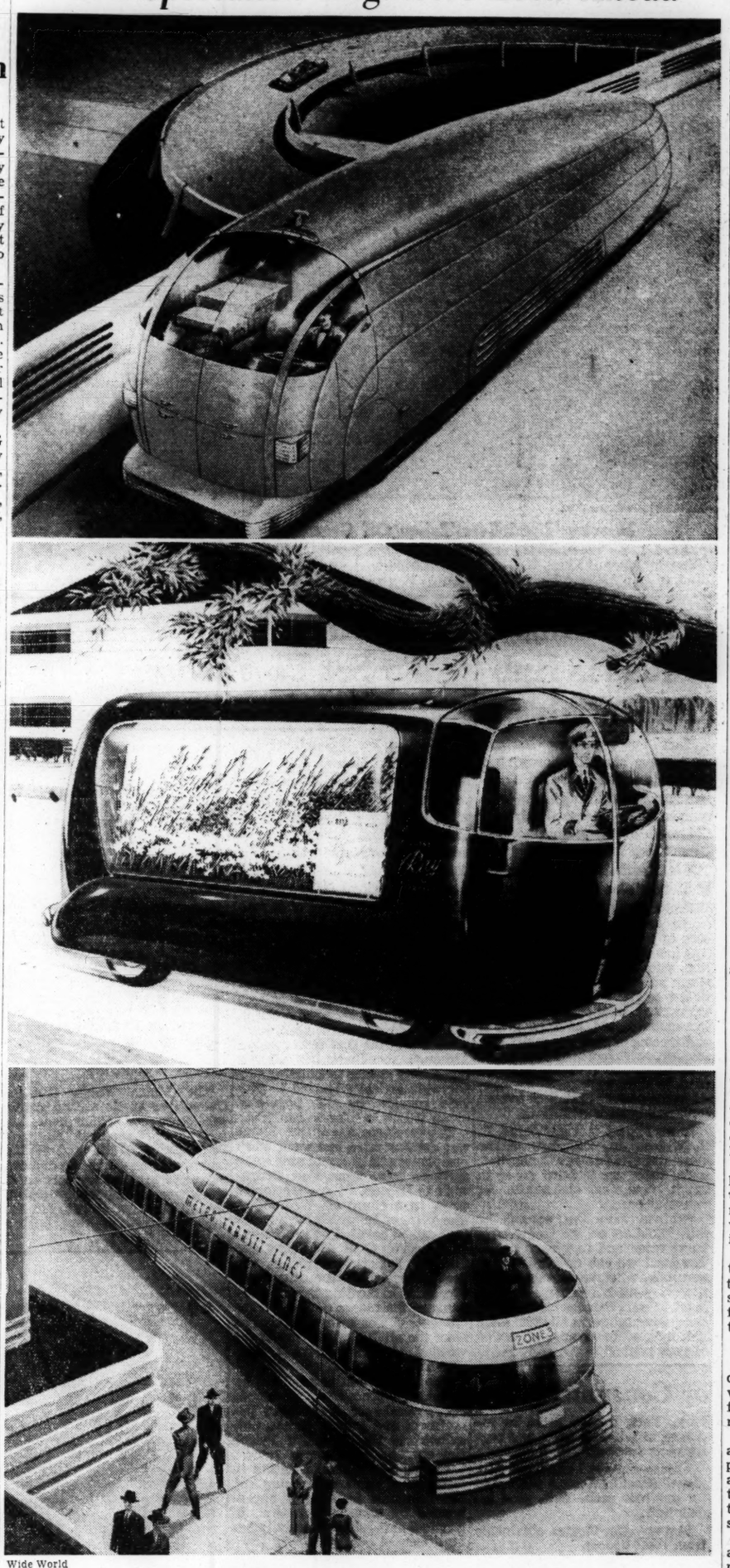
AUSTIN, Texas, July 31 (AP)—Texas Democrats remained at odds over the question of supporting the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

From the State's turbulent county conventions Saturday—in which fist fights were reported from several counties — there emerged 93 county delegations pledged to support Roosevelt and 29 instructed to support the present "regular" electors named in State Convention here May 23.

Whether the state convention in Dallas Sept. 12 would break precedent and overrule the actions of the May convention by proposing a new set of electors remains a question. Never before has this situation arisen.

Political leaders said today that if the September convention turns down the previously-named electors—who have been certified to the Secretary of State for places on the November ballot—the matter likely would be settled in court.

Transportation Engineers Look Ahead



Wide World

Styles of Trucks and Trolleys for Postwar Use

Upper: This intercity truck shows one direction which designers may take in postwar planning. Such a truck would offer advantages of front as well as rear loading. It probably will include many of the mechanical advantages developed for America's military vehicles. Center: Home-delivery service has gone to war. After victory it will be back in a big way, with many technical advances from the crucible of war: Fuels that get more power and lighter, yet stronger, metals that reduce weight and permit more compact designs. The de luxe delivery vehicle may have removable merchandise display panels, such as shown here, with convenient front-opening doors, and a sky-view ventilating roof. Lower: If the ideas of some modern designers are accepted by automotive manufacturers, the shape of things to come will be strictly streamline. In 1942, busses and trolley coaches in America carried 6,000,000,000 riders 1,500,000,000 miles. In the future, it is hoped, new routes, new and better streets and highways, will be accompanied by more efficient, larger-capacity vehicles that will make riding a pleasure. The trolley coach shown here may be one answer. The designer suggests a driver's compartment on the upper deck, a sky-view, roll-back roof, and extensive use of lighter, stronger materials. The designs pictured are by designers of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company.

Navy Announces Cutback In Submarine Construction

Continued from Page 1

of submarines in the building program does not mean that the overall Navy production program is declining. The total Navy program will continue to increase in size at least until the first quarter of 1945. There are eight classes of weapons and supplies which the Navy urgently needs at present."

Navy Lists Needs

The Navy said these are: aircraft carriers and cruisers; new types of assault ships (fast, armed cargo carriers and transports); tankers; bombardment ammunition; rockets for firing from both planes and ships; 40 millimeter guns; machinery for advanced bases, and high-octane gas.

"Past and prospective advances in the Pacific limit the area in which Japanese shipping can operate and correspondingly limit the future hunting grounds for our submarines," the Navy said. "Therefore the number of submarines which we can profitably employ will be correspondingly reduced.

"Reduction in the construction program has been made possible by the brilliant record of the fleet in which the contribution of the Submarine Service in the Pacific and the individual achievement of each submarine and its crew have been a major factor. The success of our submarines in evading and resisting enemy attack has exceeded early expectations."

The six yards now building submarines for the Navy are:

The Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.; Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia; Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company, Manitowoc, Wis.; and the Navy Yards at Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., and Mare Island, Calif.

More Ships Essential

In reporting that it needs more aircraft carriers and cruisers, the Department said the Navy is not short of these ships, "but we need every single additional one which we can turn out this year and next. Any slow down in carrier or cruiser construction would be disastrous to the Navy's war plans."

The Navy acknowledged that in the case of assault ships "we are behind schedule—in some instances, months behind."

Of tankers, the Department said the farther west the war advances in the Pacific, the greater the strain on shipping, particularly on tankers.

Production schedules for bombardment ammunition has been increased more than 3,000 per cent since 1942, yet "we are barely keeping our nose above water."

The air arm needs high-octane gasoline because "we are literally scraping the bottom of the barrel," the statement said, adding that production has been good, but consumption has been enormous.

Vast Coastal Fresh-Water Sound

Albemarle Sound in North Carolina is one of the largest coastal fresh-water sounds in the world.

Pennsylvania List Of P. A. C. Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31—The country-wide pro-Roosevelt organization which Sidney Hillman is building for the Congress of Industrial Organizations as a National Citizens Political Action Committee found leadership here today for a Pennsylvania unit representative of C. I. O. forces of this major industrial commonwealth.

As in the other branches in formation for this 1944 undertaking by New Deal labor elements and being directed by Mr. Hillman out of National P. A. C. headquarters in Manhattan, the Pennsylvania Committee was set up yesterday as a campaign rallying point for independent voters responsive "to the call of liberalism."

Its management by unanimous vote of the conference is under John A. Phillips, head of the C. I. O. Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, who said the objective was the turn-over of Pennsylvania's Republican Administration for one "that will operate in the interests of the people." There also was unanimous election of A. J. Federoff, Pittsburgh C. I. O. Regional Director, as Secretary-Treasurer, and of Joseph A. Donoghue, Philadelphia C. I. O. executive, as State Director.

Ceramics 8,000 Years Old Found on Mexican Estate

MEXICO CITY, July 31 (AP)—Several pieces of ancient Toltec chinaware possibly 8,000 years old, have been found on the property of Diego Rivera, the painter, a few miles south of this city.

Dewey Tells Voters to Pick Man Fitted for Peace Task

Continued from Page 1

men unemployed from 1933 to 1940 inclusive."

Mr. Dewey explained that his purpose in coming to Pittsburgh was "to prepare too-long-delayed preparations for reconversion, which involves employment."

"It may not be long," he said, "before the most vital thing which faces Americans is the opportunity to work.

Sees Little Unemployment

"I'm entirely satisfied that with competent government and with opportunties in this country unlimited we don't need to surrender our liberties to a totalitarian New Deal." He held that "proper governmental policies can contribute substantially and successfully toward avoiding the specter of any major unemployment which many feel has come to be inevitable and which despite huge deficits the New Deal did nothing to reduce."

The Governor said that at this time he was not ready to specify what he meant by "proper governmental policies," that this subject was the essential purpose of his discussions here and would be developed later in the campaign when "the speech-making begins."

He agreed that these policies should be "both positive and negative."

Mr. Dewey began his press conference by noting that Pittsburgh produces one quarter of the nation's steel and Pennsylvania produces one quarter of the nation's coal. He pointed out that while the physical reconversion of steel and coal-producing facilities will not be as great as in the armament factories which must have all new equipment, nevertheless, the employment problem may well be more acutely affected with the tapering off of production.

"For that reason," he said, "I wanted to stop here to meet first-hand the people who are close to all aspects of the problem."

A sizable crowd greeted Governor and Mrs. Dewey, both at the station and at their hotel, although it thinned out along the route over which the party drove. However, Mr. Dewey's nine o'clock arrival was counted as rather early to command a large street demonstration.

Conversion An Issue

The character of his meetings today with Pittsburgh labor and industrial representatives indicated that the Republican nominee intends to make postwar reconversion of industry and full employment for returning veterans one of the central issues of his election appeal.

This subject was the focus of his policy discussions throughout the day and will figure prominently on the agenda he will canvass with the G. O. P. governors in St. Louis, Mo.

While Governor Dewey continued to adhere rigidly to his plan to make no public speeches, he is setting out to accomplish four useful purposes during his present three-State itinerary.

Keeps in Public Eye

He aims to keep the public eye directed toward his candidacy whenever it can draw its attention from the headlines and the communiqués of the war.

He aims to identify himself with actually working on national problems—such as reconversion—and to be immersed in their solution, rather than to merely be talking about them, at least at this state of the campaign.

He intends to associate closely and fully, and certainly on this part of his trip, almost continuously with four major voting groups from whom he expects to draw substantial political strength. These groups embrace labor leaders, business spokesmen, agricultural representatives, and servicemen's and war veterans' organizations. He devoted more than two hours of consecutive consultation with them today.

Finally, Mr. Dewey is extending still further his efforts to solidify the Republican membership in Congress behind a unity program and to galvanize the Party organization throughout the country into energetic political work in behalf of the national ticket.

Confers with Leaders

To this end, he spent the entire afternoon discussing party problems and party policy with the G. O. P. congressional delegation from Pennsylvania and with candidates for congressional seats. He also met with the candidates for state offices and with the county chairmen and vice-chairmen, and later conferred with Walter Hallanan, Republican National Committeeman from West Virginia. He was joined in these discussions by Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

To further all of his purposes Governor Dewey is taking in strategic political territory and strategic voting groups, including industrial Pennsylvania, agricultural Illinois, and the doubtful border State of Missouri, home of the new Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, Senator Harry S. Truman.

No early season presidential trip ever has shown such evidences of careful and thorough preparation as has gone into this one on which Mr. Dewey and his political entourage are embarked. Nor has any campaign venture undertaken prior to Labor Day been more thoroughly covered by the press, radio, and news reels.

While no special candidate's train is being used in order to add no more burden to transportation than is absolutely necessary, about 44 newspapermen, radio correspondents, and photographers are accompanying the nominee. They are being moved on special cars which are attached to regular running trains and which do not, therefore, permit incidental stops for back-platform speeches. That's all right with Governor Dewey as he isn't planning to make any at this time.

All Conferences Arranged

Every single conference, every group conference, every interview which Mr. Dewey is having today and for the next several days has been arranged in advance as to time, place, and personnel, and when the train pulled out of New York at five minutes after midnight this morning, reporters had eight pages of single-spaced ordered data, including the names of everyone in the party and outlining everything the Governor would do from dawn to retirement. And Mr. Dewey is not departing from his schedule.

Governor and Mrs. Dewey were met at Pittsburgh by Gov. and Mrs. Edward Martin and by a committee of Pennsylvania Republican leaders.

Traveling with Mr. and Mrs. Dewey's party are Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum (Ret.), Chairman of the New York State Veterans' Commission; Paul E. Lockwood, Secretary to the Governor; James C. Haggerty, Press Secretary; Mrs. Irene C. Kuhn of the Republican National Committee staff, representatives of the New York State and New York City Police, and other aids.

Norway to Pay Off 20-Year U. S. Loan

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Norwegian Government today will pay the last installment—$1,239,000—on a $25,000,000 20-year loan contracted in the United States in 1924.

The Royal Norwegian Information Service said Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne will make the payment to the National City Bank of New York.

Norway arranged two 6 per cent loans in 1923 and 1924, both due in 20 years. The first, for 20,000,000, was paid off a year ago.

Total amount repaid on the two loans since the Nazi invasion of Norway in April of 1940, the Information Service said, is about $16,000,000, in addition to interest payments.

Lost Plane Fuel Supply Sufficient to Finish Trip

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., said in a statement last night the Army transport plane which disappeared while bringing a load of war patients from Scotland to Mitchel Field, N. Y., carried enough fuel to complete the trip.

The plane had 26 persons aboard, including 18 patients. The War Department announcement of the loss said the transport presumably went down between Iceland and Newfoundland. It was last heard from about 1 a. m., July 26, the announcement said, adding that it "would have exhausted its gasoline that morning."

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Nazis Take Steps to Squeeze 'Last Ounce' From Workers

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—From Holland to the Balkans, the Nazis have taken steps to repress insurgents and to squeeze out the last ounce of energy in their last-ditch mobilization, reports from the Continent said.

The German Army purge apparently was continuing, with Col. Gen. George Lindemann and Field Marshal Gen. Ernst von Busch on the Eastern Front reported dismissed or in disfavor.

Authoritative Dutch quarters in London said all of occupied Netherlands was put under a 10 p. m. curfew to quell unrest after a number of patriots had been shot for "sabotage and terrorism."

Bern, Switzerland, reported Nazis were continuing to shoot and hang Partisans as hostages in Italy and France. The French struck back, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Committee threatening the Germans with reprisals for "crimes" against the French Partisans and the French populace.

Within the Reich, Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, following up Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' decree for a labor-draft registration, demanded expending of "manpower reserves still existing in Germany."

Propagandists, calling women up to the age of 60 to war jobs, said "women defended Leningrad; in America there are 18,000,000 women in armament factories; in England all women are mobilized for war work; Germany can endure no shirkers."

The German Minister of Education decreed compulsory reading and discussion of the High Command communiqués in schools "to further the military education of German youth."

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, July 31—The chief organizers of the German generals' revolt against Hitler "were two men, Col. Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, Chief of Staff of the German Army, and Col. Gen. Fritz Fromm, Commander in Chief of the Reserve Army and Chief of Army Equipment," according to "a reliable report reaching London," quoted by the British radio.

The radiocast added that another man involved in the revolt, according to the latest reports, was Graf von Helldorf, the police president in Berlin.

The German authorities, the report said, have not given the names of Generals Zeitzler and Fromm because to do so would be to show signs of the hopelessness of the situation; for these men knew every detail of the German military position.

The report said that the immediate occasion of the attempt was Hitler's order to the Lindemann army group north to hold in the Baltic States, so exposing East Prussia to attack, the London Radio continued, pointing out that the appointment of Heinrich Himmler to Commander in Chief of the Home Army means that Fromm, too, is relieved of his post, although this has not been officially announced.

Nazis Predict Diplomatic Split With Turkey Set for Aug. 2

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—German reports indicated today the Nazis had given up all hope of holding any strings on Turkey. They predicted the Turkish Government would announce plans for breaking off economic and diplomatic relations with the Reich Aug. 2.

There were indications, too, that the Germans were closing their grip on Bulgaria.

The Nazi news agency Transocean said in a Berlin radiocast that German newspapers were carrying full reports from Ankara and Sofia, and had mentioned the possibility of the Allies getting air and naval bases in Turkey. This was an apparent effort to ease the shock at home in the event Turkey takes steps that may lead to its becoming an active belligerent on the Allies' side.

Earlier the official German news agency DNB said the Turkish National Assembly would be informed Aug. 2 of decision to break diplomatic and economic relations with the Reich. Dispatches from Ankara said German diplomats were booking passage out of the country.

DNB went to the unusual length of saying it had obtained its information from "Soviet Russian sources" in Sofia. It added that Turkey would be asked to grant the Allies facilities for air and naval bases, and predicted Turkey's participation in the war would come as a matter of course.

Reports reaching London from Istanbul said the Bulgarian Government had agreed to the opening of Soviet consulates at the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, which until recently had been virtually under German control.

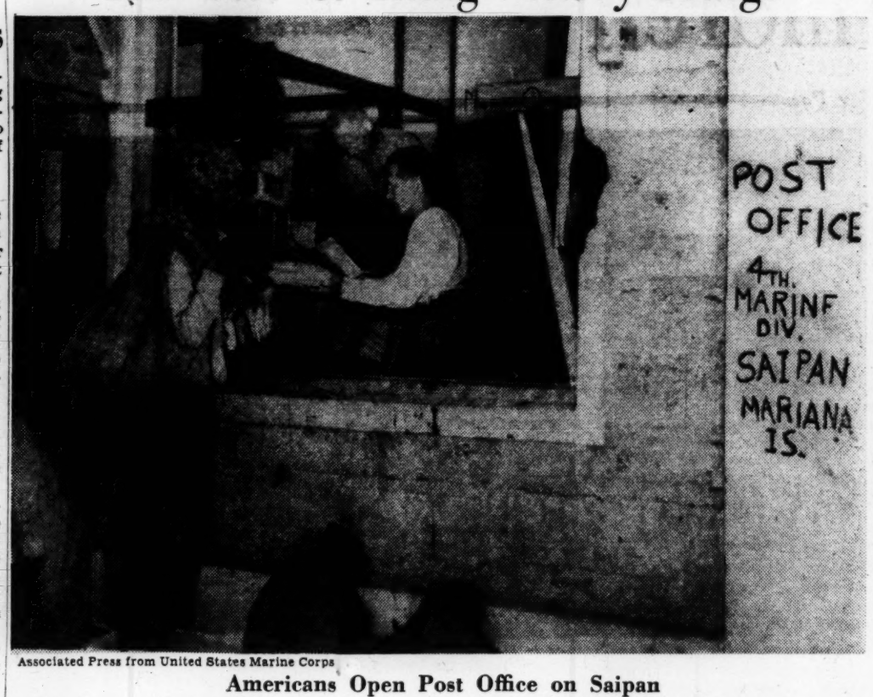
Nazi press comments, while carrying veiled threats, adopted an appealing tone in warning Turkey it was making a "mistake."

Hitler's Völkischer Boebachter said London and Washington were "seconding Bolshevism in attempting to shake Turkey's vigilant Moscow policy, and to misguide the Turkish people's attitude toward Germany, which has always been friendly and profitable for both countries."

Transocean said the Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Saffet Arikan, who has been vacationing in Istanbul, was expected to arrive in Ankara today. All other diplomats were reported gathering in the Turkish capital, Transocean added, "and the possibility of important Allied demands having been put forward to Turkey is not to be excluded. A decision is expected Wednesday."

An Ankara dispatch said the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, began moving his furniture from his private residence in Ankara, the former Czechoslovak legation building, to the central German Embassy building. This might indicate in the event of a diplomatic break that Turkey planned to recognize the Czechoslovak Government.

The 'Sort' of Thing Victory Brings



Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Americans Open Post Office on Saipan

Members of the 4th Marine Division open a post office in the ruins of a house in Charan-Kanca on Saipan. Sergeant. Edward J. Doughty of Somerville, Mass., sorts letters in background.

Nazis Spread New Terror In Area of Genoa

ROME, July 31 (ONA)—Patriot resistance in Genoa has caused the Nazis to pursue a systematic policy of deporting large numbers of workers and youths from the city to Germany, according to information smuggled here from behind the German lines by underground channels.

For several weeks, according to this information, the Nazis have been trying to break a month-long strike among the city's industrial workers by deporting them to the Reich for forced labor. Their latest move was to form a cordon around the industrial and shipbuilding suburb of Sestri without warning, and round up men found in the area, deporting them immediately. This haul was said to have netted several thousand victims.

Another move was to order 18-year-olds to report for military service. When the youths came to register, they too were seized and deported.

A new trick the Nazis are using successfully, according to the Underground source, is to sound fake air-raid alarms. They wait until the population has been herded into shelters, then round up the men.

A number of the Carabinieri apparently refused to obey orders by the Nazis to participate in reprisals against their fellow countrymen. They are also reported to have been arrested.

The present wave of reprisals follows a series of acts of resistance by Italian patriots which began in April, when a bomb was placed in a theater frequented by German troops and killed 59 of them. In revenge the Nazis took 59 political prisoners out of jail and executed them.

A whole series of anti-Nazi acts then followed, each one drawing a more savage reprisal than the preceding one, and culminating in the execution of 70 political prisoners three weeks ago in retaliation for killing a Gestapo officer. It was this slaughter which provoked the general strike the Nazis are now trying to smash.

French and Allies Map Plan For Rule of Liberated Areas

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—United States Military officials and representatives of the French National Committee are reported to be making satisfactory progress toward a working agreement for administration of liberated areas of France. The agreement may be ready for signature in a week or 10 days.

A parallel arrangement, already drafted between the British and the French Committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, probably will be put into effect at the same time to formalize the present impromptu relations between the French and the allied armies under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

While the agreement is expected to provide for some military and economic as well as political relationships between the Committee and the Anglo-American forces, it will leave to General Eisenhower the final determination of all war-connected problems in order to facilitate the drive to smash Germany.

It also will leave the way completely open for the French people to have the final say on selection of a government.

So far, it is reported in diplomatic quarters here, relations between French Committee representatives and Allied military leaders in Normandy have been excellent. Much of the success is credited here to Francis Coulet, whom General de Gaulle appointed as "Commissioner of the French Republic" in Normandy.

According to reports reaching here, Mr. Coulet has been invariably considerate of the wishes of local populations in helping restore their local governments, he has maintained order and peace in the communities which is essential to Allied military operations, and although he is a bitter foe of Vichyites, he has used restraint in dealing with persons accused of having collaborated with Vichy.

While the prospective agreements will take care of short-term arrangements between the Allied forces and the liberated French, the long-range future of de Gaulle leadership in France remains a subject of great speculation here.

The Foreign Policy Association said in a report published today that General de Gaulle's future would depend on the now unpredictable mood of the people of France, once they are free to express themselves.

"If the French prove to be revolutionary," said an Association analysis, "as the Underground movements undoubtedly are, and eager for far-reaching changes, de Gaulle's leadership will prove the popular choice.

"If, however, the French prove predominantly conservative, and desire above all else to restore as many prewar institutions as possible, making necessary reforms within that framework, they may recall former cabinet members and deputies who are not Gaullists."

Rule From France

LONDON, July 31 (Reuter)—The French Provisional Government, as well as the French Consulate Assembly are to transfer to the French mainland in the near future, according to the special correspondent of the London Observer.

The Assembly held its last meeting on North African soil when its fifth session ended at Algiers last week, he added.

The sixth session is expected to open in Liberated France.

War Reporter's Hardest Job Is Getting News on the Wire

ALLIED ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea (AP)—If your newspaper continues to bring you reasonably prompt battle reports from the Southwest Pacific's increasingly remote warfronts, much of the credit belongs to the Army's truck drivers, the Navy's barge crews, the Air Corps' transport pilots.

These individual soldiers, sailors and fliers contribute as much toward the rapid movement of news from battleline to hometown newspapers as do the trans-Pacific radio and the leased wire press circuits within the United States.

This results directly from the lengthening distance between the scene of battle and the nearest facilities for normal transmission of news. With the invasion of Biak Island, off the northern coast of Dutch New Guinea, this distance reached 1,100 miles. It encompassed two of the Pacific's greatest mountain ranges, 250 miles of enemy-controlled territory and 350 miles of No Man's Sea.

Hence the field reporter's primary problem has become one of getting the news out. The 1,100-mile journey conceivably could require a week, even ten days. With a maximum in good fortune, the time can be cut to a probably irreducible minimum of 24 hours. That is short enough to permit achievement of the newspaperman's goal—the transmission of his first-hand account simultaneously with the official communiqué reporting the same event.

Regardless of the time involved, however, delivery of news over the 1,100-mile stretch would not be possible without the volunteer services of army truck drivers, navy barge crewmen and fliers.

Take for example movement of the story on the capture June 7 of Mokmer Airdrome and the village of the same name, first major victories of the Biak Island campaign.

The drome fell at 8:30 a. m., and the village at 3:30 p. m. At 3:45 p. m., the writer started the outward journey aboard a Buffalo amphibious tank evacuating wounded. Its drivers were T/Sgt. Bernard Weber, of West Allis, Wis., and Pvt. Carl Lang of Milwaukee, Wis.

At regimental headquarters the story was written and at 5 a. m., June 8, the correspondent started out afoot. Eleven minutes later he was picked up by a dump truck with Corp. Tom Brewer, of Hazard, Ky., in the driver's seat.

These were the helping hands on the rest of the way out:

First aid jeep driven by Pfc. Virgil E. Gunther, of Houston, Tex.; ordnance section jeep of Lieut. George H. Hallanan, Pierpont Manor, N. Y.; navy flying boat of Lieut. A. L. Wilcox, Tyler, Texas.

Navy launch, Helmsman E. J. Kroll, Seaman, St. Claire, Pa.; navy flying boat of Lieut F. L. Bland, North Kansas City, Mo.; wooden show scow skippered by Sergt. Roscoe R. McHenry, Dayton, Ohio; army ambulance driven by Pvt. Robert D. Collier, Nashville, Tenn.; army transport plane of Lieut R. G. Larson, Miami Springs, Fla.; army transport plane of Capt. John Marcus, Minneapolis, Minn. Final leg, to cable office of Corp. Norman A. Jenichen, San Francisco, Calif. The correspondent hit the cable office at 8:45 a. m., June 9, a half hour before the communiqué was released.

Senator Nye's Victory Entered in North Dakota

BISMARCK, N. D., July 31 (AP)—North Dakota's State Canvassing Board yesterday entered McIntosh County's vote on its books and then announced that Senator Gerald P. Nye had won the Republican nomination for United States Senator by 972 votes over Lynn U. Stambaugh in the June 27 primary.

Radio Fire-Fighting Proves Worth in West

BOISE, Idaho, July 31 (AP)—Radio-controlled fire fighting, the United States Grazing Bureau said July 26, "is proving its efficiency in detection, communication and actual suppression" of blazes which threatens the nation's range and forest lands.

Regional Grazier Kelso P. Newman said 115 fires—most of them set by lightning—have been controlled in Idaho since July 1, an average of one every eight hours.

They range from tiny fires which are curbed before they burn over more than a few square yards, to the 30,000-acre blaze that blackened rangeland in the desolate wastes northeast of the Craters of Moon Monument in South-Central Idaho.

"Lookouts, even in remote regions, have split-second communications to report fires to the central dispatcher, who radios the location and route of travel to the smokechaser equipped for fire fighting," Mr. Newman said.

Sacramento Places A 10 P. M. Curfew

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., July 31 (AP)—An emergency ordinance imposing a 10 p. m. curfew on Sacramento youths under 18 years of age was passed by the City Council in special session late yesterday and Army authorities promptly lifted an order which had made the City off limits for their personnel.

Police Chief Alec McAllister said special police squads would patrol the City to enforce the ordinance adopted as the result of a street fight here on the night of July 26 between civilians and sailors.

Col. Charles Steele, Provost Marshal for Northern California, announced removal of the Army ban and declared the Navy is considering the lifting of a similar order.

The curfew ordinance makes parents equally responsible with their children for its violations. It will be in effect for the duration of the war.

Normandy Weighs Political Leaders

Continued from Page 1

of shop windows here in Cherbourg. In Bayeux, too, I saw one or two. In fact, so far I have not seen many more portraits of General De Gaulle than of Marshal Pétain. The truth is that at the moment there are not very many of either.

Abstract Acceptance

This is not an inaccurate picture of the political situation in Normandy at this stage. The majority of the population undoubtedly accept General de Gaulle in an abstract sort of way as a symbol of French resistance. They certainly gave him a rousing reception on his recent visit here. But in their present condition, they do not appear to be thinking of him as a permanent political chief.

Here, as always, it is vital to take into account the special temperament and character of the Norman. He is reserved. He is calculating. He is summed up in the Normandy peasant saying: "Peut-être bien que oui, peut-être bien que non" (maybe perhaps yes, maybe perhaps no).

That is his attitude toward the Provisional Government at the moment. Wait and see.

No Rival in Field ...

De Gaullist representatives here in Normandy point out that it is early yet. They rightly underline the way in which many younger persons are beginning to rally to his movement. They also might point with even greater reason to the complete absence of any rival to General de Gaulle.

For there is none—unless you count Marshal Pétain. Yes, Marshal Pétain still persists in the loyalties of some persons here in Normandy—particularly, perhaps, peasants and older village folk.

The Norman has a particularly strong legal sense. All Frenchmen have, but the "cagey" Norman is particularly legalistic. From a legalistic viewpoint, Marshal Pétain seems to some Normans to be the legal head of the French State—even some of those who disavow Vichy as a whole are inclined to cling secretly to this attitude.

General Estimate

From a person here in a good position to know the real facts, I obtained this general estimate: There were less than 5 per cent really active Resistance members in Normandy before the invasion; There were also less than 5 per cent active voluntary collaborationists. The other 90 per cent were divided about equally among those who leaned passively toward the dominant Vichy regime, those who dared to show some sympathy toward the Resistance and General de Gaulle, and those who preferred to concern themselves solely with their own affairs.

My own observations and conversations with the French people here so far lead me to believe there is much truth in this estimate, but that the de Gaulle strength, or rather potential strength, is greater and the Vichy sympathy less than it would indicate.

There is no doubt that General de Gaulle's organizers and propagandists—both resident resisters and imported representatives—are hard at work, and they are making progress. So far, this progress has been slow, but now it seems likely to speed up somewhat.

What about arrests and denunciations by the Resistance movement and others of the alleged collaborators? A lot of persons have been arrested. Just how many it is impossible to say. Probably nobody knows. The reason is that in some places, such as here at Cherbourg, four different police bodies are making the arrests. One is the Sûreté, the ordinary police force under the prefects. A second is the Gendarmerie Nationale. A third is the Gendarmerie Maritime. A fourth is the Renseignements Généreau.

This last is a special body of Vichy secret police which has been left more or less intact in its lower ranks, but purged at the top and given new chiefs.

In addition, arrests also are made by the American commander in chief as well as by the British counterespionage services.

Proportion of Arrests

On best authority, it is possible to state that though these arrests have been numerous, the proportion to the total population is not really large. There has been less denunciation for purposes of spite or revenge than was expected. The main danger at the moment is that the system of arrests and imprisonments is not yet well organized, and there is no central clearing house permitting prisoners to be located and checked for purposes of notifying relatives.

On the whole, it has been kept in thought that the position in the whole of the liberated territory, and particularly in centers like Cherbourg, still is transitional. Life on the surface seems and in a sense is surprisingly normal. But there is profound economic dislocation, due to the enormous transient military population as well as to the refugee problem, air raids, and transportation difficulties.

Until this economic dislocation has been removed or at least greatly lessened, the political position must remain so artificial and abnormal that only tentative conclusions can be drawn. In the meantime, what can be said is that considering all circumstances, the Frenchman in Normandy is keeping his balance pretty well.

'Longest Bridge' Built in Italy

By the Associated Press

With Fifth Army in Italy, July 30. Delayed

A bridge described as the longest ever built by a single company of Army engineers, the one spaning vital Highway 1, was opened for traffic last midnight. (Length and location of the bridge cannot be given because of military restrictions.)

Fifteen days ago the Fifth Army ordered the bridge, which in peacetime at home would have taken months to complete. The job was finished in 14 days, by a company commanded by Lieut R. S. Altman of Johnsonville, S. C., which has had but one day off since the beginning of the current offensive, May 11.

A pile driver pushed steel-tipped piles through solid rock. The machine was specially designed by Lieut. Carroll E. Talbutt of Augusta, Maine.

Dies Announces Probe Of C. I. O. Politics Group

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, announced July 29 the Committee will investigate the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, which the Dies group described as "the political arm" of the New Deal.

The investigation, Mr. Dies said, will be made by a subcommittee which will submit a report to the full Committee.

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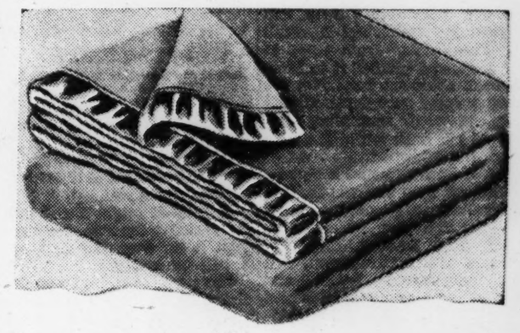

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

Picnic in the Woods

By Margery Bianco

Part One

"Ma, can I have ten cents and a sandwich?"

Mrs. Mills was pouring melted wax over a row of small jelly tumblers on the kitchen table. It was a ticklish job. She waited until the last tumbler had been safely covered.

"What do you want to do?"

"We're goin' on a hike in the woods. Me an' Kit and Jimmy. We're taking lunch."

There came instantly a faraway look into his mother's eyes which meant, Red knew, that she was trying to think up something she wanted fetched from the store before he could start out. He said, "Ma, please. We're in an awful hurry."

"You can have a cheese sandwich, and there are some gingersnaps."

"That's fine. Thanks, Ma—thanks an awful lot!"

Red plunged into his bedroom. When he came out, a moment later, his pockets were bulging. He had a cap-pistol sticking out on one hip and was trying to stick the handle of a hatchet through his belt.

"You leave that hatchet at home," said his mother. "You can't take that out with you."

"Please, Ma! We might need it. I know how to use a hatchet. I'll be careful with it. Honest."

"And trip going through the woods. No thank you. You leave it right here, where I know it's safe."

That was just like a woman, always conjuring up things that might happen. Reluctantly Red pulled the hatchet out again. It had been a tight fit anyway. He stuck the cap pistol in its place, and crammed his sandwich into the pocket where the pistol had been.

"I was thinking . . . If you're going into the woods you might as well take a pail along in case you find any huckleberries."

"Ma!" Red looked outraged. A woman would think up something like that.

"I don't see why I have to pay thirty cents a quart for huckleberries when the woods are all full of them. And you could carry your lunch in the pail."

It was a forlorn hope. Mothers do have these wild ideas sometimes, but they seldom expect them to be taken seriously. Mrs. Mills sighed, and went back to her jelly-making.

Stop at the Store

Jimmy had been collecting Kit and Banty. Kit was easy to collect. His people never minded very much what he did, so long as he did it somewhere else—preferably upon dry land. Banty, too, was free. On Fridays, Lily had an all-day job down near the beach, and Banty would have had to get his own lunch anyhow. Fatty was the only one left out. Fatty had a magazine route twice a week. It took him all afternoon going round on his bicycle.

They stopped at the store to buy their bottles of root beer. Minny Dean was in there, choosing a coffee ring. She pinched each ring in turn through its cellophane wrapping to find out which was the crispest.

"Huh! Going on an expedition!" she said, goggling as usual. "What are you playing at this time?"

No one answered. Jimmy had an idea. He unhooked a small sign, "Five Cents," from a box of toilet soap, and hitched it to Minnie's back while she bent over the bakery counter once more. Minnie turned, scowled, scrabbling furiously at her back while the boys ducked and whooped.

Back of Banty's house a narrow trail led off into the woods. The boys walked in single file, scuffling through the dead pine needles, Red leading, Banty in the rear. The trail twisted, lost itself, reappeared again, and joined a little sandy road edged thickly with brush and huckleberry bushes.

In five minutes the woods had completely closed them in. They might have been miles from anywhere. All they could see were pine trees and brush. All they could hear was the occasional faint rumble of a truck, going by on the highway somewhere on their right.

The pine woods were full of these little sandy roads, crossing and criss-crossing, all looking exactly alike, going on endlessly and apparently leading nowhere. Once they had been traveled roads, but now hardly anyone used them. Under the drifted sand and pine needles, the old wagon ruts still showed.

Anywhere you walked in the pine woods, you were bound to come across a road sooner or later, but you couldn't always tell where it would lead you. It might come out unexpectedly on the main road, it might end in a swamp, it might just bring you to an old forgotten dump heap back in the woods. But it was sure to come out some place, if you kept on walking long enough.

At the Cross-Roads

Red said, "The first cross-roads we come to, we'll toss up which way to go."

A few more minutes brought them to it. They stood debating, the hot sun sifting down on their heads, the warm spicy smell of pine and cedar all about them.

"If we go that way," said Jimmy, pointing, "it'll just end up in the cranberry bog. We don't want to go there."

"If we take the other way, it'll bring us out on the highway again."

"No it won't."

"It will, too. I bet you."

It did. Red said disgustedly, "You see! Now maybe you'll believe me next time. We want to keep more to the left."

This time they made a short cut through the underbrush, found themselves back again upon a road that looked like the first road, and decided to follow that. They were exploring, anyhow. It didn't really matter so much which way they went.

Presently Banty said, "Ah'm gettin' awful empty inside."

A Picnic Dinner

They found a good place to eat, a little further on, where the trees grew taller and further apart. There was space to stretch out on the soft brown needles. They unwrapped their sandwiches and compared them. Banty had cold bacon. Kit had tomato and lettuce. Jimmy had a fried egg sandwich with green pepper in it. Luckily Red had remembered to bring a bottle-opener.

"This is the life," said Kit. He lay back, his hands clasped under his head, sandy hair almost the color of the dry pine needles, staring up into the crooked branches high above his head. He was full of sandwich and root-beer, drowsily content.

"Better look out," said Jimmy suddenly.

Kit twisted on one elbow. An ant, nearly half an inch long and richly upholstered in red plush, was strolling towards him.

"Red ant," Jimmy added. "They're made of iron or suthin'. You couldn't kill one, not with a hatchet."

Kit, city bred, never knew whether to take Jimmy seriously or not. He watched the ant curiously.

"We'll see about that," he said. He rose, following the ant until it reached a bit of hard baked soil, and stamped down with his heel. He lifted his heel. The ant arose, and went with dignity on its way.

Kit walked on, kicking a clam shell as he went. There were, surprisingly, a number of clam shells in the pine woods. They lay scattered, bleached and white like old bones, here and there on the ground. Under one old pine tree lay a whole pile of them. "Someone's been having a clam-bake here," Kit said.

"Fishhawks bring 'em," said Red. "They drop 'em down to bust 'em, and then they eat the clams out. Must be a fishhawk nest round here some place."

They argued about the size of fishhawks. Red woud have it they were five feet across the wings. Jimmy said three.

"Anyway, they're bigger than chicken hawks, and a chicken hawk's near three foot. I'll bet you any day."

The woods were curiously silent. There was no sound but the rustling of the boys' feet as they scuffed along the loose sandy road. Kit said at last, "Doesn't this road ever come out any place?"

Puzzled Travelers

"Sure it does," said Red. "If it's the road I think it is, there's a place where you turn off a little ways farther on, an' you come to an old dump. It's where Fatty found those tricycle wheels last fall. There's an old baby carriage there, too. Boy, if we could get the wheels off that today—"

"Bet it's all been cleaned out for scrap," Jimmy said.

"Not this place. There isn't hardly anyone knows about it. You couldn't find it, not in a hundred years, if you don't know where to look."

They plodded on. It was quite a while now since they had struck a crossroad. Red kept saying, "It ought to turn off right around here some place."

But evidently this was not the road he had thought it was. It led them, quite unexpectedly, to a space of burned swamp, where the ground was soft and tussocky and dead trees stood up like stripped grey skeletons. Overhead a large bird was circling lazily in the blue air.

Lost in the Woods

The boys stopped short. Kit said, "There's your fishhawk, now!"

Jimmy looked up, shading his eyes. He said, "That's no fishhawk. That's a buzzard. See, there's two of 'em? They always go in twos."

"Skinny ol' turkey buzzards!" muttered Banty. "I don't like 'em."

"Awh—!" Red turned on him. He wasn't feeling any too easy, not because of the turkey buzzards, but because he realized all at once that he had completely lost his way. It was all right, of course. If you didn't follow one road in the woods, you follow another. It was bound to lead you some place. That's what roads were for. He snapped back into his position as commander.

"We just skirt the swamp, and the road comes out again on the other side. Come on."

"O. K.," said Kit.

Jimmy said nothing.

(What did they find on the other side of the swamp? Watch for the story next Monday, and see.)

Mushrooms

The mushroom tents come overnight
Like any country fair.
You go to sleep, and the next day
Suddenly—
They are there!

But who the small performers are,
And when and where they go
You'll have to ask the ants and bees—
I'm much too big to know.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Photograph by E. J. Knapton

Christopher and his dog are good friends

New Stories for You to Enjoy

Book Reviews

"The Shoo-Fly Pie," by Mildred Jordan, is a story of the present day, of the sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch farmer folk whose quaint expressions and customs make such interesting reading for those of us in other sections of the United States. The illustrations by Henry C. Pitz, some double page ones in color, and many, many black and white drawings, help us to follow Debby Weissfinger's adventures through the year. There is market day in Reading, the nearest town; and there are the County Fair and Easter and Christmas celebrations.

Girls of eight to eleven will delight in Debby, who wanted to help and who wanted fun and was so often told she was too young. Too young to milk Star, too young to ride on the Ferris Wheel, too young to make a shoo-fly pie. Pa loved shoo-fly and could eat a whole one, even after a big breakfast of scrapple and eggs and fried potatoes.

Being told she was "too young" often gave Debby a curly feeling inside her, and that meant she would soon get into trouble. But in the end she bakes her pie, and one just right, too, a sticky molasses cake with crumbs on top, tucked into a pie crust. The rule that she used is given in the book. It would be fun to try it. Published by A. A. Knopf, New York City. $2.00.

"Silver for General Washington," by Enid La Monte Meadowcroft, is another of her good stories for eight- to twelve-year-olds. A sound historical background, fine character drawing, and a readable style combine to give a real feeling of the hardships of our ragged hungry troops at Valley Force in 1777 and what it might have been like to be living in that little country town so unexpectedly turned into a great camp.

Gilbert and Jenifer Emmet were sent away from Philadelphia to stay with cousins, while father went abroad on a secret mission. The account of the children's meeting General Washington and helping him when he needed money for his troops is the most exciting of a worth-while tale. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. $2.00.

Good Neighbors

Far in the North, Poco an Indian boy lived in an Alaskan log cabin with the Yukon River, winding and brown, for his front yard, and a deep green spruce forest for his back yard. Harriett Osgood spent a long time among the Indians in Alaska and in "Yukon River Children" she recreates for six to nine year olds, their adventures in everyday living. Poco went to school and learned to read and write and enough arithmetic to make out the mail order which brought his family supplies from the United States. But he enjoyed more the things his father taught him; he trained his dogs, and he had great satisfaction when he helped at the feast of the first salmon and when he could drive his dog team. The illustrations by Lilian Neuner, (some in color) help us to picture Poco and the details of his life. Published by the Oxford University Press, New York, $2.

Dogs in Service

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson lived near Fort MacArthur in California, where dogs were taken into service direct from their owners and taught to be soldiers and fight for America. "Big Boy," based on fact, and drawn from accurate observation is the story of a shepherd dog (a mixed German shepherd) from the time he leaves his young master until he returns from the Pacific—a hero. The illustrations, full page ones, are superb. They give a fine idea of army life, as well as the training of the dogs. Two that remain in my memory are Big Boy plunging at the dummy as he learns to attack, and Big Boy on the seaswept deck of the transport. Text by Mrs. Robinson. Pictures by W. W. Robinson. Ages 8 to 12, but anyone who loves dogs would thrill to these drawings. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

"Tommy and His Dog Hurry," by Helen Ferris, is for younger readers, clear print, easy to read, a good story of a smart "plain mutt," beloved by his young owner who finally gives him to Dogs for Defense. There is much besides, of life at school and what Tommy and his sister do at home to help with the war effort while Daddy is away. Ages 7 to 9. Published by Doubleday, Doran and Co. New York. $1.50.

"Clarinda," with its gay yellow jacket designed by Angela, shows a tousled-haired little girl sitting on the grass with some ducks, a charming small fox and three young hedge-hogs. These are some of the animals with whom Clarinda has such surprising adventures whenever she pulls out the plug in her bathtub and floats down the drain to come up on a waterspout in a pond in the woods. Each of Clarinda's adventures has a moral tucked away in the story, for problems in the duck pond parallel those in her life at home. Frances Duncombe's story was a disappointment to me but I expect that some little girl in her own family was captivated by Clarinda and that these were first told at home as bedtime stories. Published by Henry Holt and Co., New York. $2.00.

Frances C. Darling

A New Purse From an Old Hat

Let's Make Something—5

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

This kind of soft little purse is easy to sew and nice to own. Two short seams, two snap fasteners—and the new purse is ready to go shopping with you.

Or Mother might like it to keep her ration tokens in, for she can snap it on over her belt, where it will be handy.

The purse is to be made from a discarded hat of light weight felt. The thinner and softer the felt, the easier it will be to stitch.

Pattern and purse are shown here in actual size, but our own made-up purse is much smaller than it appears here in the drawing. Cut and fold a pattern and you will discover for yourself how small the real purse will appear.

A Paper Pattern

A paper pattern is always a smart idea, anyway, because its use prevents many a mistake. The pattern may be "tried on" over the hat before cutting is begun.

After the felt strip is cut, fold it as it is to be when finished so you can mark the spot for the lower snap. This snap must be sewed on first of all, *before* the purse sides are seamed. (Otherwise your needle would have to go in and out of the pocket part while sewing the snap on.)

For the sewing of felt, an over-and-over stitch (shown in illustration) makes a sturdy seam. Or plain stitches may be used, like those in the tiny sketch. Though the over-and-over stitch takes a minute longer to do, we find it the easy way to sew felt.

Your first stitch should begin with the thread knot inside so it won't show. When you come to the end of a seam, take three stitches in the same place before snipping off the thread. This prevents thread-ends from loosening.

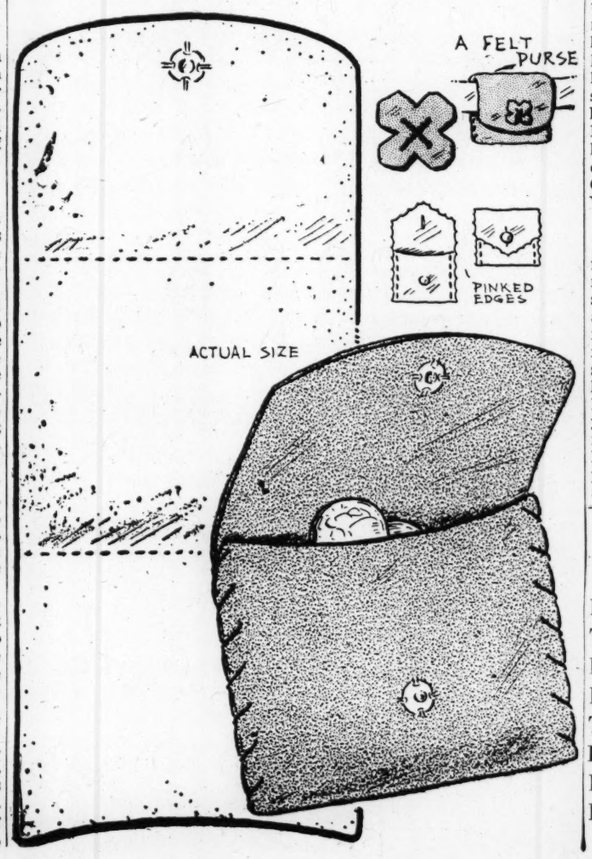
Useful Tips

Tips: We like to clean old hat-felt before making things of it. Usually we simply wash and press it, then make it up wrongside out. But felt may be cleaned in other ways—with ordinary cleaner, eraser, rubber sponge or even by a light rubbing over with fine sandpaper.

After completing one plain purse, you may feel ambitious to make another—a fancier one. There are many easy ways of dressing it up, such as notching or pinking the edges, attaching a felt flower with a cross-stitch, etc. Heavy threads, sewed in straight lines of gay colors, can produce beautiful results.

But whether plain or fancy, a gift purse will surely please a little girl, a big girl, or a lady. Remember this when planning for birthdays and Christmas. And right now is a fine time to start Christmas gift plans. So let's get busy—shall we?

(Have you ever made a Skipjack and watched him hop and flop? Skipjacks are lots of fun. We shall tell you how to make a very jumpy kind of Skipjack next Monday. Watch for the article.)



Morning Glory

Look! Henny-Penny's right!
The sky has fallen!—
Not all the sky—
But one blue bit!
This morning glory
In crisp, sky-blue ruffles,
Edged with cloud-white,
Is proof of it!

HOPE GAUL

Puzzle Fun

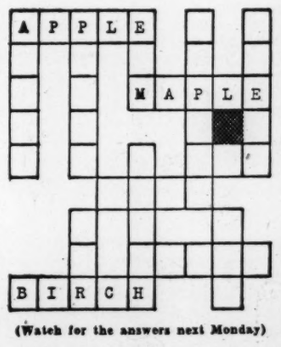
What Is My Name?

"O dee, dee, dee!" is my only song,
But that doesn't mean that things go wrong!
On the coldest days you can watch me play,
Swinging upside down in the bravest way.

Tree Jigsaw

In this puzzle, we are giving you the names of three lovely trees—apple, maple, and birch. These will give you clues to the rest of the trees. See how many of the following names you can fill in correctly. There is a space for each letter.

ash — elm
aspen — fir
bay — peach
beech — pear
cedar — plane
poplar



(Watch for the answers next Monday)

Federal Health Control Termed Undesirable and Unnecessary

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because voluntary hospital and medical service insurance plans are "succeeding brilliantly," it is neither necessary nor desirable for this country to adopt legislation for Federal control and operation of health care, in the opinion of John R. Mannix of Chicago, who has had much practical experience in this field.

Mr. Mannix recently took over the management of the Chicago Plan for Hospital Care, after five years as director of the Michigan Hospital Service. He has spoken before a number of state hospital associations as well as at the University of Michigan recently on this subject.

While heartily favoring voluntary group prepayment plans for medical and hospital care under professional sponsorship, Mr. Mannix gives specific reasons for his opposition to a Federal governmental system, and for his support of voluntary methods.

First, he declares that progress in health care in the United States without Federal control has been greater than in any country with governmental operation of health services.

Second, he points out that Americans have demonstrated that they want a minimum of political control, which means, as he sees it, a voluntary system.

Third, he holds Federal regulation unnecessary, since state regulatory bodies, closer to the people, are doing a satisfactory job.

Fourth, he maintains that private operation of voluntary hospitals has proved itself superior to the operation of public hospitals. He cites as an example experience with government operation of institutions for the care of nervous and mental diseases. "After decades of governmental supervision and operation, there is perhaps no branch of health care so neglected as nervous and mental care," says Mr. Mannix. Another indication of the superiority of privately operated hospitals, he claims, is the tendency of persons to shift their patronage from public to private institutions in the past five years of prosperity.

In further support of the voluntary system, Mr. Mannix points to the billions of dollars contributed in recent years by philanthropy to medical research, medical schools, and voluntary hospitals. The voluntary approach will encourage the continuance of such contributions, he argues.

Not least in importance, he sees the advantage to the patient which comes from freedom to choose one's own physician, dentist or hospital, a freedom assured under the voluntary system. Even though advocates of a centralized Federal health system maintain that such free choice could be maintained under their plan, Mr. Mannix contends that it is likely to be limited. And he adds: "The confidence which comes as a result of freedom of choice plays a most important part in the treatment and recovery of the patient."

That there is need for finding a way to provide medical care for all who feel they need it is recognized by Mr. Mannix. The demand for a guaranteed health service, he says, is "indisputable and overwhelming." But the demand can be met, he insists, by a voluntary plan, compulsion being unnecessary. He now is urging establishment of a national prepayment program sponsored by medical and allied professions and nonprofit hospitals, to be known as the American Blue Cross. Already more than 14,000,000 people are enrolled in so-called Blue Cross hospital plans, according to their sponsors.

Cost of Living Up Slightly From Mid-May to Mid-June

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said today the cost of living of city families increased two tenths of one per cent between mid-May and mid-June.

The advance, measured by the Bureau of Labor statistics index, reflected a climb in the retail prices of all principal budget items except rent, fuel, electricity and ice, the Secretary reported. Other findings:

Food prices were up 0.1 per cent, attributed chiefly to seasonal increases for eggs and some fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly white potatoes, sweet potatoes, oranges and apples. (However, the May-June level was still 4.4 per cent below average food prices in June, 1943, Secretary Perkins said.)

Prices for house furnishings advanced 2.5 per cent, clothing prices were up 0.4 per cent, while the price of miscellaneous goods and services rose 0.3 per cent.

Secretary Perkins said that on the average prices charged moderate-income city families for essential living items have shown comparatively little change during the last year, that prices measured by the BLS index were 0.5 per cent higher in June of this year than in the same month of last year.

But the new index showed a rise of 27.2 per cent above the level of these costs in August, 1939, the month preceding outbreak of the war in Europe.

The index has been criticized by the Congress of Industrial Organizations as inaccurate as a base for figuring the need of wage increases to cope with the cost of living and Secretary Perkins' statement included this comment:

"The index does not show the full wartime effect on the cost of living of such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods and forced changes in housing and eating away from home."

London to 'Unwrap' St. Paul's

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Old London—the bomb-battered square mile around St. Paul's—will be rebuilt after the war as the business center of the City with wider streets and taller buildings, under plans made public by London officials.

The program would unwrap St. Paul's from its seedy surroundings, but the planners emphasized they did not want to see the famous cathedral set in some exotic arbor foreign to the atmosphere of Old London.

The "City"—as this area is known—is the financial center of the entire British Empire, with a population of 500,000 by day and 10,000 by night—one of the smallest divisions of metropolitan London.

The rebuilding program, to be carried out in 20 or 25 years, calls for construction of a wide ring road north of the City to relieve traffic congestion and extension of the present embankment between Black Friars and London Bridge.

The planners proposed that the height of the buildings, which generally have been under 75 feet, be increased to a maximum of 100 feet.

A $5,000,000 airport, first proposed in 1939, was approved.

Of St. Paul's the report said:

"We are touching upon an area of such wide interest that the Court (of Common Council) may well decide that the ultimate solution should be determined by means of competition, open possibly to the whole Empire."

The Royal Academy of Arts had proposed elaborate revamping of the area around St. Paul's.

However, City Engineer F. J. Forty, who drafted the plan, sounded the keynote of the City Fathers when he said, "I want the City to be the leading place of commerce in the world and not, as some planners would suggest, a park."

Christmas Mail Arrives

SEA GIRT, N. J. (AP)—After investigating complaints by local residents that they had only recently received their Christmas mail, the post office reported that a temporary carrier had stored more than 500 letters in his car because he was "too ashamed to deliver them so late" after failing to take them on his regular rounds.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Carmel: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., August 6.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., August 10.
San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p. m., August 7.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, 150 El Camino Real, 8 p. m., August 11.
Soquel: Grammar School Auditorium, Porter Street, 3 p. m., August 6.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., August 8.

Massachusetts

Great Barrington: Walker Hall, 8:15 p. m., August 8.

New Hampshire

Derry: Adams Memorial Hall, West Broadway and Maple Street, 3 p. m., August 6.
Laconia: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., August 6.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., August 8.

New York

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., August 8.

Washington

Bothell: Bothell High School, 8 p. m., August 7.
Seattle (Tenth Church): Highline High School Auditorium, 225 South One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 3 p. m., August 6.

Wisconsin

Oconomowoc: Oconomowoc High School Auditorium, East Summit Avenue, Afternoon, August 6.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Aug. 6, 20. Sept. 3, 17.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 24.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Aug. 27.

New Hampshire

Manchester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10.45 a. m., WMUR, 610kc, on Aug. 27.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 6, 20.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBG, on Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 6, 20. Sept. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Aug. 30, Sept. 17.

American Tanks Enter Gateway of Brittany

Continued from Page 1

ed a 60-mile penetration from D-Day beachheads.

The force entering the city at the west base of the Normandy Peninsula was described as "fairly strong" and its position as "well into" the town.

The sensational burst to Avranches, at the angle formed by the Normandy and Brest spurs, closed a new trap on Germans fighting to the north around Granville and along the line of Gavray to Tessy-sur-Vire, threatening to add to the 10,000 prisoners taken since the start of the American offensive on July 25.

A field dispatch said the American First Army had captured Granville and was fighting in the streets of Avranches. Granville is on the seacoast, 13 miles northwest of Avranches.

Seizure of pivotal Avranches would place the Americans on a springboard for an eastward drive for Paris, 160 miles away, outflanking the remaining German forces to the north, or a southward plunge to lop off the Brest Peninsula.

The 5th Parachute and the 77th, 91st, 243d, 352d, and 353d German Infantry Divisions were said to have been virtually knocked out of existence by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's smashing offensive.

In addition, the crack 2d Elite Guard and Lehr Armored Divisions were believed to have been badly smashed but with enough of their original equipment and personnel to retain their identities.

Thus the remnants of at least eight divisions were being rapidly ground up in the American machine, which appeared to be rapidly completing a 105-mile arc across the base of the Normandy Peninsula whence to break into Central France.

Meanwhile, the Germans faced further great threat in a new offensive by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadians who launched an offensive on a seven-mile front from Caumont July 30 at dawn and smashed forward to a depth of eight miles in the enemy's center.

This drive had taken the village of Galet, at the peak of the spearhead, and rolled over a dozen other towns and hamlets.

Already this smash was termed a success by British staff officers who had witnessed the capture of a 900-foot dominating height just east of St. Martin des Besaces in the Galet area, and front-line dispatches said the offensive still was rolling at furious speed under under clear skies alive with Allied planes eager to exploit the gains.

British Advance Imperils Germans

The swift advance of the Allied troops was costing the Germans heavily in manpower and materiél. The Americans alone bagged more than 2,000 prisoners July 30. In one sector on the American front 30 enemy tanks were knocked out during the day. The Germans having lost more than 400 tanks since July 25.

American infantrymen, following in the wake of the armored units, were mopping up by-passed German pockets and the toll of prisoners was expected to increase greatly as the doughboys completed their job.

The British and Canadian offensive in the center of the Allied line was moving forward against tough German resistance and unfavorable terrain. The offensive caught the Germans off-balance with most of their armor still poised before Caen. Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's Tommies were taking advantage of this break before the enemy had a chance to recoup for a counterattack.

United States First Army headquarters disclosed that the tough Second Armored Division, once commanded by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and the Third Armored Division were taking part in the sweeping American drive. It was the first time the Third Division had been in combat. The Second spearheaded the invasion of French Morocco in November, 1942, and a year ago it smashed across Sicily to cut the island in half and to capture thousands of Italian and German soldiers.

General Bradley sent the Second into the Normandy battle line on July 25 with orders to crash through the Germans' "unbreakable" St. Lo-Lessay defense line.

Eastern Front:

Nazis Hint Siege Of Warsaw Begun

The Germans indicated that the Russians may have reached Warsaw proper and their communiqué acknowledged the fall of the former Lithuanian Capital of Kaunas after a fateful Sunday in which other Soviet forces stormed seven miles inside the Suwalki Triangle of East Prussia.

"At Warsaw, German troops prevented strong Soviet forces from breaking through toward the town," the official Nazi agency DNB said.

A Berlin Radio commentator said soon afterwards that the Russians were drawn up in an arc six miles from the Polish Capital, within sight and easy artillery range of its spires. The last Moscow report placed the Red Army 20 miles southeast, but Berlin told of fresh retreats below the Polish Capital.

The military spokesman obviously was preparing the German home front for early news of the fall of Warsaw.

Kaunas, second city of Lithuania with 152,365 population, lies 35 miles east of the prewar East Prussian frontier, and on the Niemen River. Moscow reported Red troops well west of Kaunas and said the Germans were throwing in many fresh men and reserves to halt a Russian push into East Prussia itself.

The German Transocean agency said July 28 that Kaunas was evacuated but official announcements did not confirm the victory until the July 31 German High Command's communiqué.

The plunge into the Suwalki Triangle, which East Prussia annexed in 1939 after the fall of Poland, carried within 21 miles of the prewar boundary of that German province of the Junkers military caste. Giby, seven miles inside the Triangle, was taken by the troops of Gen. Ivan D. Chernyakovsky, a Jewish general.

German reports said General Cherniakovsky also was attacking at Augustow, eight miles from East Prussia proper. Moscow said his Third White Russian Army was plunging forward on a 68-mile front.

Russian gains placed Red Army troops within these distances of great objectives:

Berlin, 335 miles.
German Silesia, 125 miles.
Riga, the Baltic seaport Capital of Latvia, 31 miles.
The Gulf of Riga, 25 miles.
Czechoslovakia, 13 miles.
Krakow, fifth city of Poland, 83 miles.
Radom, 25 miles.
Tallinn, Capital of Estonia, less than 95 miles.
Miriampole, in Southern Lithuania in the approaches to the Masurian Lake region of East Prussia, 11 miles.
Sambor and Stryi, rail junctions in the southern part of Old Poland just above the Carpathians, 10 miles.
Insterburg in East Prussia, 69 miles southeast.
The city of Suwalki in the Triangle, nine miles.
Tilsit, East Prussian rail center, 60 miles.
Memel, East Prussian seaport, 79 miles.
Königsberg, East Prussian Capital, 120 miles.

Second Crossing Of Vistula Told

Berlin reported for a second time that the Russians had crossed the Vistual River southeast of Warsaw. The enemy insisted that counterattacks had thrown the Russians back to the east bank. And for a second time, the Nazis said they had abandoned Siedlce, rail center 50 miles east of Warsaw where street fighting was in progress most of last week.

All along the meandering front of about 1,000 miles, the Russians reported progress and said they captured a total of 1,144 localities. The sixth large pocket of German troops trapped since the summer offensive began June 23 was liquidated west of fallen Brest Litovsk and 2,000 Germans surrendered after 15,000 had been killed, Moscow said.

Kaunas is astride the main road to East Prussia. A stroke to the southwest might prove the quickest road to the land of the Junkers.

Attempting to extract the sting from the latest batch of black news, the Berlin Radio quoted a military spokesman as asserting the present retreat is the last phase of the German defensive warfare in the East and that soon "our offensive warfare will restart."

Berlin said hard fighting was in in progress at Jelgava, the Latvian rail center of 34,000 which is 20 miles south of the Gulf of Riga and 25 miles southwest of Riga itself (pop: 393,211).

A Moscow dispatch said three strong Russian columns had turned north upon Riga and were making great strikes in a supreme effort to trap the estimated 30 divisions of the German Sixteenth and Eighteenth Armies of up to 300,000 men. At Platone, eight miles south of Jelgava, the Russians were within 31 miles of Riga.

Air Over Europe:

American Heavies Range Over Reich

More than 1,200 American heavy bombers, escorted by nearly 1,000 fighters, ranged over Germany and France, smashing at objectives in the Munich area, other points in Central Germany, and airfields in France.

The Berlin Radio interrupted a program to warn that Allied battle formations were approaching Western Germany and continental stations began leaving the air. German home-front targets had been bomb free since July 29. Allied heavy bombers taking a layoff.

Targets of the British medium bombers in Northern France during the night included Seine River crossings and their approaches, railway installations, and river barges.

Robot Bombs:

Missiles Continue To Rain on London

Flying bombs hurtled down on the southern British counties and the London area during the night, despite night fighter patrols and alert antiaircraft batteries which knocked down some of the robots in full flight.

The night assaults which caused a number of casualties came after a day of sporadic flying-bomb salvos as the Germans continued their new plan of sending the robots over in batches with lulls between each burst.

Italy:

Nazis Fight Hard To Hold Florence

Counterattacking at every opportunity, Nazi infantry and tanks held the Eighth Army at bay in the hills 5 to 7 miles southwest of Florence at a cost hardly likely to prove worthwhile to the enemy's depleted armies. Allied headquarters in Rome said.

Artillery laid down thundering curtains of fire on German units which lashed out in an effort to knock the Allied spearheads farther back from Florence's last defenses.

Along the Fifth Army's 30-mile front on the lower Arno River, big guns on both sides continued to trade fire across the stream. There were no indications the Americans had penetrated beyond the southern limits of Pisa.

The German Radio said Allied batteries had started the shelling of the Leaning Tower of Pisa on assumption that the Germans were using it as an observation post. The Germans denied they were utilizing the famous tower for any military purpose. There was no Allied confirmation the tower was being shelled.

On the East Coast, Polish troops last were reported fighting in the streets of Senigallia, about 40 miles below Rimini and 90 airline miles from the mouth of the Po River.

Veteran pilots of the Desert Air Force joined the artillery in raining explosives on the attacking Nazi columns south of Florence. Official reports said the enemy suffered heavy losses.

The Germans obviously have succeeded in temporarily warding off the Anzac thrust, which two days ago threatened to crack through the mountain positions and drive into the great Tuscan art center.

The exact position of the New Zealand spearhead, which at the week end had penetrated within five miles of Florence's outskirts from the southwest before encountering stiff counterattacks which forced some withdrawals, was not specified officially.

Pacific:

U. S. Secret Weapon Used in Marianas

A secret weapon gave American forces a new advantage in their invasion of the Marianas as their spearheads hammered a widening wedge across Guam and swept past Tinian's largest town.

"One of the most fearful instruments from America's arsenal of secret weapons," aided the Tinian invaders, war correspondent Clinton Green reported as Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that Guam's main harbor and air strip already were in American use.

Security prohibits even a hint as to the nature of the weapon, Mr. Green said, but its effectiveness has been proved.

"It is truly fearful and it is extremely doubtful whether any human being within 100 feet of its action would be able to survive," he wrote. "It is easy to forsee the devastation which would result from its use on such targets as the crowded cities of the Japanese homeland."

While the Americans speeded their Saipan-born envelopment of key Marianas islands, the Far Eastern Air Force, struck significant blows 1,300 miles to the southwest. Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's fliers hit Japenese bases in Northwest New Guinea and Halmahera Island, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's steppingstone to the Philippines.

American warships dramatically re-entered Guam's Port Apra, onetime United States naval base and the best harbor in the Marianas, after soldiers and Marines cleaned the Japanese out of the harbor's south arm, the Orote Peninsula, and took the 4,700-foot air strip.

"Our ships are now using Apra Harbor on the west coast of Guam," Admiral Nimitz announced July 30. "Several of our aircraft have landed and taken off from the Orote Peninsula airfield."

He added that patrols from Apra had crossed eight miles to Guam's east coast without encountering resistance, thus driving a wedge between the Japanese defending forces. American artillery shelled enemy east coast positions from captured mountain heights.

Marines on Tinian Island, 125 miles north of uam, swept through Tinian Town, shattered Capital on the southwest coast on July 29. Simultaneous gains of up to two miles were registered all along the front, but the 4,000 or 5,000 Japanese trapped in the southern third of the island, an area less than five miles square, were stiffening their resistance as the noose tightened.

China:

Japanese Troops Enter Hengyang

The Chinese High Command admitted tonight that Japanese forces have broken into the city of Hengyang proper. It said brisk fighting was in progress both in the city and its outskirts.

The Chinese have been holding the invaders on the rim of the encircled Canton-Hankow railway junction for weeks, while other Chinese forces fought the Japanese on an outer perimeter. For more than a month the Japanese have been storming the city desperately in what by this time amounts to a face-saving drive.

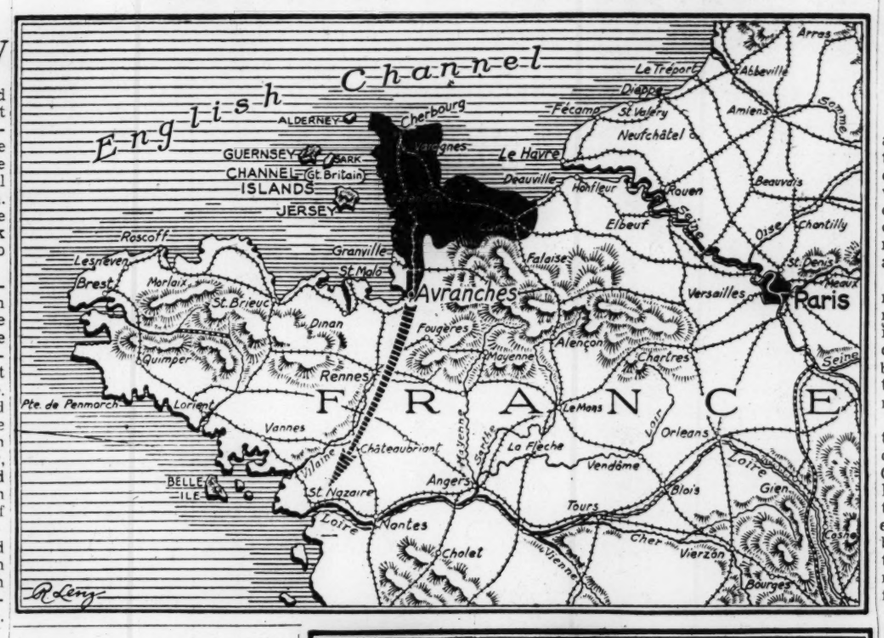
The Hunan Province city has been regarded as the most important goal of the Japanese since their capture of Canton and Hankow in 1938, and its seizure would remove one of the last stumbling blocks to their campaign to control 1,000 miles of railway from the north to the south of China.

Chinese troops have penetrated the city limits of Tengchung, main enemy base in Yunnan Province, and are battering at the inner city's ancient walls, behind which 2,000 Japanese face extermination, an official American review of operations disclosed from Chungking.

The Japanese made four desperate attempts to break the Chinese ring around the city, a Chinese communiqué said, but all were repulsed. Fall of the inner city, believed imminent, would constitute the greatest victory of the Salween River offensive.

Tengchung is less that 60 miles southeast of the besieged Japanese stronghold of Myitkyina in Northern Burma, and the Salween troops share with Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces the common goal of reopening an overland route to China.

Allied Attacks in West and East



By a Staff Artist

German Armies Driven Back on Two Fronts

Upper: Blackened area shows how twin American and British drives are threatening to break completely out of the Normandy Peninsula in France. Americans on the left now have reached Avranches and are in position to cut off the Brittany Peninsula. The possible path of such a cut-off operation is shown by shaded area. The focal point of the British assault is just to the left of Caen. Lower: Arrows show main points of Soviet attacks, with black line indicating approximate position of long fighting front.

Japanese Hit In Huge Area By U. S. Power

Continued from Page 1

ance and to patrolling, indicating that from now until the occupation of Guam is completed operations will be of a mopping up nature on a large scale. Enemey defenses on Guam apparently are disconnected strong points and in some areas the enemy has no defenses.

The spotty nature of the Japanese defenses illustrated by Admiral Nimitz' communiqué reporting that American patrols had crossed the island from Apra Harbor to Ylig and Togcha Bay on the eastern side without meeting resistance.

This tends to strengthen the theory that the Japanese withdrew some of their troops from Guam shortly before American landings on Siapan to strengthen the Saipan garrison. This would explain why Tokyo was so alarmed by Saipan's loss, and would make the capture of that island an even more important victory than we at first supposed.

U. S. Co-ordinates Attack On Enemy Forces at Guam

Continued from Page 1

way though heavy showers plus truck and Jeep traffic are making it an extremely muddy one.

We rode a stretcher Jeep up steep, slithery roads through the pastoral countryside of red-clay earth which resembles the soil in sections of Virginia.

On the hilltop we visited the command post of Col. Vincent J. Tanzola, New York 77th Army Division, whose troops have been pushing forward. Colonel Tanzola said that principal opposition has been from sniper and machine-gun fire from caves, and night attacks. While we talked some of his men were dynamiting a hill cave about two hundred yards away.

Views Fighting Area

The view where we stood gave the best picture I have seen so far of the importance of the present phase of fighting. Seaward lay our great transport force with hundreds of landing craft and amphibians bringing supplies across the wind-whipped waters. North of Orote, Apra Harbor was empty, silent, and inactive.

South of Orote there was a sharp fight this morning as armored amphibians and LCIs went in close attempting to cut behind the Japanese mortar strongpoint. Two amphibians were lost and one LCI hit.

Back at the command post, Marines and correspondents sit leaning against dugout walls. It is hot and sultry. Artillery mortar shells are dropping all around. It is hard to tell which are the thickest, flies or bullets, but both are annoying.

Telephones Busy

The colonel sits in a dugout niche studying the map and constantly in telephone communication with his troops. "Baker company hitting heavy sniper fire. The artillery is coming back here. What is the time on the air strike? Got quite a few casualties."

A lieutenant, climbing the parapet, reports, "Jeeps and stretchers on the way, Colonel." The telephone conversation of two other officers is heard. "There are five snipers out there. Can't spot a one." The reply: "They'll run out of ammunition; forget 'em." "That's what I'm going to do."

The Colonel telephoning: "Two companies have moved up a couple of hundred yards. I've asked for an air strike on Neye Island. I'll let you know when it comes. Don't bother the boys about it."

And so it continues through endless conversations rendered partly incomprehensible by code names, reports, artillery fire, air spots, and the constant exchange of information in the forward echelon of the advance.

Two-Page Daily Paper Tickles Army on Normandy Front

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORMANDY, July 15. Delayed. (AP)—The sprightliest newspaper on the American beachhead is a daily two-paged mimeographed sheet. It's the Fourth Army paper started by Maj. Roy D. Craft of McCleary, Wash., the chief aide-de-camp of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett of Espanola, N. M., commander of one of the beachhead corps.

Major Craft, formerly of the San Francisco Examiner staff, expresses his ideas in the paper which keeps the entire corps chuckling.

The first edition of Publisher (news slanted while you wait) Craft was printed June 15, and now there's a daily press run of 2,000 copies. Circulation would be higher but Major Craft can't scrounge any more paper.

His staff consists of Master Sergeant Paul R. Croyle, Lakewood, Ohio, and Staff Sergeant Thomas J. Cardamone, Yonkers, N. Y., but Major Crafts writes most of the quips, essays and poetry that sparkle in each issue.

Major Craft modestly claims as his biggest scoop the "fall" of Cherbourg 24 hours before it actually capitulated.

While he admitted this "beat" came from a BBC broadcast, he gloated editorially:

Panic on Fleet Street

"There is panic on Fleet Street today. We are the only paper of general circulation on the beachhead that has no commitments, no deadlines, no nothing to prevent our hitting the newsstands fustest with the latest at any hour of the day or night. Where will we strike next?"

"Twenty-four - hours-ahead-or-behind-the-news," Major Craft was awarded the Legion of Merit for the job he did with an earlier paper in cheering troops and won a bronze medal for public relations work.

This, in brief, is his editorial platform:

"Politically we are neutral. we . . . will not handle any political news. It would be a waste of time.

"We have never taken strong stands on anything and have never been horsewhipped by our readers. . . . We bow only to higher authority of all grades both British and American, and to those of lesser rank who are bigger than we are. . . .

"Generally, we sponsor the four freedoms, are for right and agin wrong and favor continuation of free rations to troops in the field. That platform disposed of, we let our conscience be our guide."

Twin May Come In Handy

Major (now is the time—attack, attack, attack) Craft figures he has a 50-50 chance of getting away without the Purple Heart in case any indignant subscriber starts gunning for him, because he has an identical twin, Capt. Ray K. Craft, in France with a psychological warfare unit.

"We look exactly alike," says editor Craft.

Most of his editorials, however, are friendly rather than acid in tone, and he has a gift of satire which captured the fancy of the American army.

A parody entitled "The Bright News Writers" attracted wide and favorable comment on this borrowed bit of France. It crystallized the resentment many soldiers feel against gushy articles on what they are fighting for.

In it Major Craft wrote: "We think it's high time copywriters learn that this war is being fought by grown men. We are soldiers and good ones and we are fighting because our country is at war and for reasons which grown men understand.

"We get pretty fed up with sticky ads that begin 'Dear Mom' and end 'and that, Mom, is what I am fighting for—the corner drugstore with its double extra special thick chocolate malteds.' "

Navy Explains Return Of Absentee Votes

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Despite precautions taken to keep Federal ballots from being voted by Navy personnel overseas some have been mailed back to this country, the Navy Department said last night.

Both the Utah and Washington Secretaries of State reported they had received a few Federal Navy ballots. Three were received in Utah and five in Washington.

The premature use of the Federal ballots, which are not supposed to be used until after Oct. 1, would not disfranchise those Navy men who may have used them already, the Navy said in a statement. Those who apply for ballots after Oct. 2, 1944, and are ready to take the specified oath will be given a ballot, it added.

Masterpiece of Bombing Witnessed by B-29 Crews

By Clyde A. Farnsworth

ABOARD THE SUPERFORTRESS MONSOON OVER JAPANESE-OCCUPIED CHINA, July 29. Delayed. (AP)—We twelve aboard the Monsoon have just witnessed a masterpiece of destruction.

We saw a great part of Japan's facilities for manufacture of iron and steel and related products crumble in a holocaust of smoke in the first daylight precision test of the B-29 Superfortress.

Superfortresses by the dozen passed the test with distinction at Anshan on the Mukden Railway, 53 miles south-southwest of Mukden itself. It was a new kind of Mukden incident that the Japanese will long remember.

For 45 endless seconds this particular B-29 was held on the bombing run by a pair of sure hands that once guided the plow along an Iowa furrow.

What the Monsoon did was done over and over again by other Superfortresses which attacked after us. There was nothing the Japanese could do to prevent it. We saw fighters try to reach our high altitude and only turn away under our fire. Antiaircraft fire was mostly low and ineffectual.

For five minutes before the Monsoon started its solo run, B-29's singly and in formation had been bombing the sprawling factory district. Two ruddy orange fires already burned there, one marking a bull's-eye hit.

Anshan was under bombing for about an hour. The last pilots over the target reported flames reaching 6,000 feet and smoke to 26,000 and visible as far as 160 miles.

The smoke, black, gray, and yellow, already was pluming over Anshan's factory buildings and railway trackage when the Monsoon took its turn. Black blossoms of ack-ack bloomed around us during the three-quarters-of-a-minute pass. At least two fighters struggled for altitude under us as the Monsoon added its train of demolition bombs to the seething target.

Flak was trailing the Monsoon when the run was ended, but the ground gunners never got our range.

The pilot, Maj. William C. Kingsbury, Redlands, Calif., who had been keeping his eye peeled for fighters and ack-ack, threw the switches to take the control of the plane away from the bombardier the instant he waved his signal of "bombs away."

Rommel 'Shaving' —So Berlin Says

By the Associated Press

London, July 31

German organs denied today that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been killed or seriously wounded in France.

The German-controlled Scandinavian telegraph agency in Stockholm quoted Berlin official circles as saying that Marshal Rommel is "in good condition." A German transocean agency radiocast said a telephone call to Marshal Rommel's headquarters today found him shaving and "this report speaks its own language."

Yesterday an American staff officer with the U. S. First Army in France said information from French civilians agreed with reports of German prisoners that Marshal Rommel had succumbed to wounds received in a strafing on the Caen front.

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The Home Forum

The Joy of Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE you happy in your work? Joyful activity is usually productive and efficient activity. But enjoyment of one's work is not always apparent. Too often overwork produces fatigue, or a sense of strain. Under these conditions one may develop the habit of living for the moment's relaxation when he is released from his daily toil, or he may even live from one week end to another, always looking forward to the rest and refreshment which too often disappoint him.

* * *

This attitude tends to lower the morale of individuals and groups. What can be done about it? What is the right concept of work? The Psalmist voiced the answer when he said (Psalms 90:16, 17): "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it." He had glimpsed the truth which Christ Jesus saw so clearly, that all activity is spiritual. The Master said (John 5:17), "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has made these Scriptural truths understandable and usable today. In her great work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (pp. 119,120): "As astronomy reverses the human perception of the movement of the solar system, so Christian Science reverses the seeming relation of Soul and body and makes body tributary to Mind. Thus it is with man, who is but the humble servant of the restful Mind, though it seems otherwise to finite sense."

God, then, is our true employer. And what is our employment? Christian Science teaches that we are about our Father's business, as Jesus was, when we reflect the qualities of God. If God is All-in-all, and man is made in His image and likeness, as the Scriptures declare, it is obvious that man's primary function is to express or reflect God. In this reflection or expression he is inseparable from God. And is it not evident that from God, who gives us our work, comes also the ability to do it?

* * *

Moreover, reflecting infinite Life, we are never idle, since our creator is never inactive. On page 516 of Science and Health we read: "God fashions all things, after His own likeness. Life is reflected in existence, Truth in truthfulness, God in goodness, which impart their own peace and permanence." Our job is to entertain in consciousness these right ideas. If all who wait around in idleness or frustration would begin the constructive work of substituting the recognition of omniactive Mind, or God, for resentment, boredom, or inertia, it would not only measurably shorten the war, but immeasurably hasten and strengthen the peace.

The realization of our oneness with God brings an effortless spontaneity which eliminates fatigue and constantly renews our energies. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 519): "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science." Knowing ourselves at one with God, reflecting Him in effortless and joyful activity, we gain a serenity and a poise which command respect, recognition, and a right return for our labor. This mental work gives strength, courage, and victory to those who fight in a just cause; it promotes speed and efficiency and eliminates error; it results in joy and fearlessness; it renders null and void the propaganda of the enemy.

* * *

In a class of about forty little boys and girls between five and six years of age in a large city school, each child had a book with easy words and pictures from which he was learning to read. Most of the children had mastered the letters, but they were at that difficult stage when c-a-t was still three letters and not a word. One day the teacher, a Christian Scientist, was fighting a sense of monotony and frustration. Everyone was working and it seemed like "toil and sweat." The teacher turned her thought to God as infinite Intelligence, the all Mind. Then suddenly the light broke. A child made the letters say a word. The joy of discovery ran through the class. The children began to read. A little boy said, "Ooh! Isn't it fun!" For their writing copy that day the children wrote, "Work is fun." From that moment it was never anything else, and their subsequent progress in the school was attended with marked success.

What about us? Are we happy in our work? If we have glimpsed something of the true nature of work as the reflection of divine activity, we shall reply truthfully, and with enthusiasm, "Yes, we are!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Rain in the Morning

The shining pavement swims with rain,
And mirrors on its face again
The sky and trees sketched into one
Gray, elusive monotone.

To walk in water, tread on sky,
To move through trees with leaves that tie
All three together, as a dream
Makes all things other than they seem,

Is strange beginning for a day
In which to work the time away.
Through all my labors there will be
A silver thread of mystery

Weaving in beauty through the hours;
A scent of rain-wet grass and flowers
Pervading memory, and giving
A magic quality to living.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF PERSIAN POTTERY FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

POTTERIES HAVE been excavated at Sultanabad, which were probably manufactured there in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They are decorated with patterns, painted in black or modeled in relief with a characteristic design and glazed in pale turquoise blue, turquoise green, cobalt blue, or purple manganese. This piece has a white gilt glaze, painted with gold luster and blue.

EL GOZO DEL TRABAJO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿ERES feliz en tu trabajo? La actividad gozosa es generalmente una actividad productiva y eficiente. Pero el gozo de uno en su trabajo no es siempre aparente. Muy a menudo el excesivo trabajo produce fatiga, o una sensación de tensión nerviosa. Bajo estas condiciones uno puede desarrollar el hábito de vivir esperando el descanso del momento en que se es relevado del trabajo diario o se puede vivir de un fin de semana a otro, siempre mirando adelante hacia el descanso y refrigerio que muy a menudo desilusionan.

* * *

Esta actitud tiende a deprimir el ánimo de los individuos y grupos. ¿Qué puede hacerse con respecto a esto? ¿Cuál es el concepto correcto del trabajo? El Salmista dió la respuesta cuando dijo (Salmo 90:16, 17): "Manifiesta tu obra a tus siervos, y sobre los hijos de ellos aparezca tu gloria: y sea la hermosura de Jehová nuestro Dios sobre nosotros; y la obra de nuestras manos confirma sobre nosotros; sí, confirma tú la obra de nuestras manos." El había vislumbrado la verdad que Cristo Jesús percibió tan claramente, es decir, que toda actividad es espiritual. El Maestro dijo (Juan 5:17): "Mi Padre hasta ahora obra, y yo obro."

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha hecho comprensibles y aprovechables hoy día estas verdades de las Escrituras. En su gran obra SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), pp. 119, 120, ella dice: "Como la astronomía invierte el concepto humano del movimiento del sistema solar, así la Ciencia Cristiana invierte la relación aparente del Alma y el cuerpo y hace al cuerpo tributario de la Mente. Así es con el hombre, que no es sino el humilde servidor de la Mente apacible, aunque parezca de otro modo al sentido finito."

Dios, entonces, es quien verdaderamente nos emplea. ¿Y cuál es nuestro empleo? La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que estamos en el negocio de nuestro Padre, como lo estaba Jesús, cuando reflejamos las cualidades de Dios. Si Dios es Todo-en-todo, y el hombre es hecho a Su imagen y semejanza como las Escrituras declaran, es evidente que la principal función del hombre es expresar o reflejar a Dios. En esta reflexión o expresión él es inseparable de Dios. Y ¿no es evidente que de Dios, quien nos da nuestro trabajo, viene también la habilidad de hacerlo?

* * *

Además, reflejando la Vida infinita, nunca estamos ociosos, pues nuestro creador nunca está inactivo. En la página 516 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH, leemos: "Dios crea todas las cosas según Su propia semejanza. La Vida se refleja en la existencia, la Verdad en la veracidad, Dios en la bondad, que imparte su propia paz y permanencia." Nuestro trabajo es mantener en la conciencia estas ideas correctas. Si todos los que vegetan en la ociosidad y la desilusión principiaran el trabajo constructivo de adoptar el reconocimiento de la omniactiva Mente, o Dios, en lugar del resentimiento, el aburrimiento o inercia, eso no solamente acortaría la guerra en gran manera, sino que, sin medida, apresuraría y fortaleceria la paz.

El darnos cuenta de nuestra unión con Dios produce una espontaneidad exenta de esfuerzo que elimina el cansancio y constantemente renueva nuestras energías. La señora Eddy dice (*ibid.*, p. 519): "Dios descansa en acción. El impartir nunca ha empobrecido, nunca puede empobrecer a la Mente divina. Ningún agotamiento viene después de la acción de esta Mente, de acuerdo con la comprensión de la Ciencia divina. "Conociéndonos a nosotros mismos como aunados con Dios y reflejándole en una actividad gozosa y sin esfuerzo, adquirimos una serenidad y un equilibrio que atrae respeto, reconocimiento y una correcta recompensa por nuestra labor. Este trabajo mental da fortaleza, valor y victoria a aquellos que pelean por una causa justa; esto promueve rapidez y eficiencia y elimina el error; resulta en gozo e intrepidez; invalida y anula la propaganda del enemigo.

* * *

En una clase de unos cuarenta niños entre cinco y seis años de edad en una gran escuela metropolitana, cada niño tenía un libro con palabras fáciles y cuadros para aprender a leer. La mayoría de ellos había dominado las letras, pero todavía estaban en aquel estado difícil cuando g-a-t-o es sólo cuatro letras y no una palabra. Un día la maestra, Cientista Cristiana, estaba luchando contra una sensación de monotonía y fracaso. Todo el mundo estaba trabajando y todo parecía "trabajo y sudor". La maestra volvió su pensamiento a Dios como inteligencia infinita, El que es todo Mente. Entonces, repentinamente, la luz apareció. Un niño hizo unas letras y dijo una palabra. El gozo del descubrimiento corrió por toda la clase. Los niños principiaron a leer. Un niñito dijo: "Ah, esto es divertido." Aquel día los niños escribieron en sus planas: "El trabajo es diversión." No fué otra cosa desde aquel momento y el subsecuente progreso que hicieron en la escuela tuvo magnífico éxito.

¿Y nosotros, qué? ¿Somos felices en nuestro trabajo? Si hemos vislumbrado algo de la verdadera naturaleza del trabajo como la reflexión de la actividad divina, contestaremos sinceramente y con entusiasmo: "Sí, lo somos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Elephants Are Still In Vogue

ONE MIGHT CROSS the whole of India and never so much as set eyes on an elephant. But in my out-of-the-way corner I suddenly discovered plenty of them. The Balrampur Estate owned fifty, and many of the rent contractors were proud possessors of one or two. Motor cars are necessary to the prestige of the modern maharaja, but his real magnificence is still seen in his elephant stables. For ceremonial processions and for shooting parties, as well as for humble transport service, elephants are still in vogue. . . .

Whenever I went any distance from the village I rode in state on a borrowed elephant. It was the only means of travel. . . . On days when the dust was blowing I used to wish somebody would invent a closed elephant coupé. But in these days of swift locomotion an elephant offers one very distinct advantage. It goes slowly enough to permit one to take in the scenery by the way. Its average rate of speed is just about that of a man, slightly more than three miles an hour. . . .

The night train reached Pachperwa at half-past ten. Returning from a day in Balrampur, I would find an elephant waiting to take me the mile and a half to the village. Where else could one have an elephant meet the train? I loved the soft padding across the zigzag embankments of the fields, the swishing of the big ears, the movement of the heavy trunk swinging out to right or left, breaking off wisps of grain. And so home in the moonlight, past the little houses, all dark and still, with the white pumpkins gleaming among the dark leaves on the roofs. —From "Voiceless India," by GERTRUDE EMERSON. (New York: John Day.)

A Sincere Response to Music

WE ALL ARE SENSITIVE in our own way to what is beautiful *for us*. If we respond to some form of beauty, it is ours as a birthright. A second person may not find beauty in that same thing, which only means that he does not respond to it—not that either person is right or wrong. These differences of opinion are liberty—the variety in life which gives it zest—the thrill of adventure —of constantly discovering new things. Everything that moves us deeply in Nature or Art is significant and beautiful *for us*. . . .

There is no question of right or wrong here—it is simply a question of individual response. For a person to say that certain music is good, and other music bad, is an attempt at mental and spiritual dictatorship. Such dictatorship of the mind and spirit is in some ways more destructive than the tyranny of men who exploit individuals and nations on the material plane. In music and art of every kind, dictatorship is quite unnecessary and definitely stultifying. It is interesting and instructive to hear the opinions of educated and experienced musicians about various kinds of music, but we must always be free to feel about music in our own way—with sincerity and spontaneity. Let us all love, in music, where we find loveliness. Then our feeling will be sincere and simple. The music itself will create in us the emotions of which we are capable. Sincerity in response to music is as much to be valued as sincerity in every form of life. Freedom of thought about music and freedom of reaction to music are indispensable to true culture. Just as each of us must be free in this, so we must insist on everyone else being free. Tolerance and generosity of spirit are absolutely essential to art of all kinds — in us as individuals — in our community — our nation — and the whole world. . . .

There is another reason why it is of vital importance that we all respond to music in our own way. The development and evolution of our character and faculties can take place only when we do our own thinking — our own feeling — with freedom and full intensity. We must do this ourselves — no one else can do it for us. Upon this evolution of the individual depends the evolution of all mankind. Only through the evolution of all mankind can we raise the level of living from life governed by force to life ruled by our higher faculties.—From "Music for All of Us," by LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Greatest of All Pearling Ports

PEARLS ARE FOUND everywhere along the west and north coasts of Australia, but the greatest pearling port is Broome. Elsewhere the men who fish for pearl are called "pearl shellers"; at Broome they are "pearlers" and most of the world-famous stones of Australia have come from the rich reefs off this port.

Broome is a corner of the Orient in Australia. Here small brown men with expressionless faces spend their lives in a deep-sea twilight prowling the ocean bottom in divers' suits and forty-pound boots; white men take their siestas on shuttered balconies in the red shadows of poinciana trees and watch for the luggers that may bring them in a fortune in a single day.

Broome is most spectacular when seen from the air. We left Hedland in a false dawn—"pickaninny daylight," they call it—taking off from the clay-pan racecourse where station hacks and their black-boy riders were galloping around us in the dawn in their early-morning trials for the annual bush-race meeting. Across the station country of the De Grey River and along Eighty-mile Beach we flew—eighty miles of sand without a single pebble. Below us clouds rested on the sea, white as guano islands, and here and there we saw small ships that looked as if they had been painted on the water. At noon we sighted Broome, a spattering of houses in one corner of Roebuck Bay which looked like a great silver-lipped pearl shell. . . . A league westward lies the Indian Ocean, and below a sandy headland, a mile-long jetty extends out into the peacock-blue water. It is here that the luggers, from the pearling grounds between Lagrange and Leveque, come to unload their cargoes of "No. 1 Silverlip, M. O. P. Broome," shells big as soup plates and of the finest quality in the world. By night the luggers slip back into the channel with furled sails, their riding lights like street lamps in an Oriental village on the surface of the water. . . .

I followed the tracks of Oriental sandals to the foreshore camps and talked pidgin to the divers while their women squatted on mats behind them chattering over the hanflower game, and black-haired Jap babies played in the lanes. I followed the flat simian footprints of Binghipads, or blacks, to the native turtle feasts and "singabouts" of the natives who work in white men's houses in the day time and live their own lives by night. . . .

The population of Broome has fallen from six thousand to one thousand, and its fleet has shrunk from four hundred ships to fifty ships; but as long as men seek pearls Broome will remain the great pearling port of the world. — From "Australian Frontier," by ERNESTINE HILL. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

The World in California

WE HAVE twenty thousand sweet potato plants. We drove two hundred miles from Los Angeles to pick them up. We drove back that night to plant them. We feel we've been everywhere. New Hampshire. Australia. Texas. Iowa. Egypt. One sees the world when it's April in California.

* * *

We left Los Angeles in the black morning hours. Bright-eyed cars filled with defense workers were already on the road. Pert girls and women in coveralls, lunch boxes in hand, waited on corners for their share-the-ride cars to pick them up. Girl conductors clanged the streetcars.

Out the long ribbon of Sunset Boulevard to Hollywood, a small city, sound asleep. Over Cahuenga Pass and into the San Fernando Valley.

The Valley boasts no authentic antiquity, but despite its mushroom growth, it has a settled country air. Pleasant homes are loved and lived in. Trees and flowers are cultivated with care. And the business section might be that of a small town in New Hampshire. Curiosity shops, small businesses, and individual stores thrive with country independence.

We climb to Owensmouth, reservoir of Los Angeles water. The sun is up as we begin our trek over the Ridge Route, once the most hazardous mountain road in Southern California. Now it's a marvel of paved highway. The grade is so gradual that we forget we're climbing to four thousand feet. On one side of the road tumbles a merry mountain stream. On the other side is a typical Australian pastoral. Like "the cattle on the thousand hills," sleek, fat, brown and white kine graze in miles of green pasture, drink by the long jagged line of a brook, or roam soft velvet hills biasing the gray-blue background of mountains.

A turn in the road and we greet Texas. No movie cowboy is this tall leather-skinned man dismounting a black mustang pony. His rakish sombrero, his leather chaps, his high-heeled boots are worn with weather. He looks down at the cattle on the range with seasoned slit eyes. He seems in another world. He does not even glance at us as we drive by.

* * *

Beginning our descent from the Ridge we see the San Joaquin Valley stretched into a pastel carpet of purple, pink, and yellow wildflowers.

We descend and pass miles of blue-purple lupine, tall graceful flowers with petals like little bells, massed into a woody scented purple robe. The sky looks higher, bluer. The snow-capped mountains in the distance are grayer, whiter. Yellow poppies on the lower green hills form into flaming rays of sun that filter down in orange patches to the stretched purple lupine, embroidered, we see as we go farther, with field after field of wild pink clover, heady with sweet odor. And the yellow poppies spill their gold all along the roadside.

* * *

We travel north. We lose the mountains and the wildflowers. California seems far away. Water has turned this flat desert into dark lush potato country. Here are the wide plains of the Middle West. This is sturdy Idaho, settled Iowa. Tractors till the rich earth. Substantial farm houses built to last a generation dwell in the shade of big trees, surrounded by hundreds of acres of long straight rows of potatoes.

Late afternoon we pass Tulare. Here we begin to notice the tall hickory trees of the Middle West. And, also like the Middle West, this city has a rooted, settled air. The homes, each one, are well cared for, rose laden. We pass a completely glassed school house, the last word in modernity. Leaving the city, the smaller farms that merge into the larger ranches have the same feeling of opulence as the city. Well-fed cattle graze in lush fields, every building is whitewashed, not a single fence sags.

The same prosperity and order prevail at our near-by destination when we reach it at six o'clock that evening. It is still daylight and Visalia might be any small city in Illinois. There is a gracious old park, tall full hickory trees, lilac bushes, and the lovely flowing St. Charles River, high dyked above the flat farm land.

In the early morning, we pick up our sweet potato plants. They have been grown in warm ground heated by hot-water piping. The farmer dealer assures us they have just been watered; we must get them in the ground as soon as possible. They are Porto Rico Reds, twenty thousand of them. We hope to harvest them by the ton.

Scarcely noticing the road back to Los Angeles, our pulses leap with the thought that by night we will be on our way to the Coachella Valley, another world from the one we have just left, with all the dash, the adventure of pioneering.

The stars are out when we leave Los Angeles and head south. The groves of Pomona and Riverside are in full bloom; the air is filled with the fragrance of orange blossoms. The moon is high and white over the cherry blossoms of Banning. Then we drive into the desert. The vast sandy waste glows like a moonstone. We might be in Egypt, traveling to El Alamein.

* * *

Now the sun is coming up. The mountains look higher, grimmer. The air is lighter. The sun glows brighter with a hot inner light, bathing the cacti and gnarled Joshua trees with heady florescence.

We drive lower and lower into the heart of the Coachella (Little Shells) Valley, once bed of the ocean, now wild desert, and transformed with water into fertile farm, fruit, and date land. We drive past a neighboring ranch of tall ten-year-old date trees, a landmark in the Valley, and we are at our ranch of forty newly plowed and disked acres.

* * *

Willing hands lift out the sweet potato plants. Harold, farmer son from another ranch, seventeen years old next month, 1-A, and we shall miss him. From the Spanish family of a near-by ranch come fourteen-year-old Fidel and his twin brother Angel, making men's wages and earning them, and their eight-year-old brother Salvador, who is proud to be water boy and sprinkle the tender sweets.

We begin planting at once. The sun is hot and climbing higher. Forty miles south from us lies the Salton Sea, two hundred and fifty-eight feet below sea level. And tonight sharp winds from the surrounding snow-topped mountains will be cool. But not too cool for our tender sweets. It's springtime in the rest of the world. It's summer time in the Coachella Valley.

LORRAINE WEILER STROUP

Moot Point

Now does the sunflower
And its seed
Grow for the hungry
Finch's need,—

Or is the bird
An integral
Part of the blossom
By the wall?

ELAINE V. EMANS

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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'Unsuccessful Attack' Upon Hitler—Was It Another 'Reichstag Fire'?

Domestic Marts Expected To Absorb War Surpluses

Materials to be thrown on U. S. markets estimated at $15,000,000,000—O. W. I. does not expect dumping to upset nation's economy—Government now plans orderly control in disposition of goods.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Estimating that surplus war property valued at $15,000,000,000 will be thrown on the domestic market at the end of the war, the Office of War Information said today "there is little reason to believe that this quantity of surplus material will seriously disrupt the nation's economy."

The OWI's lengthy report on surpluses was based on information from war agencies.

Orderly control of the disposition of surpluses, the OWI said, is the responsibility of the Surplus War Property Administration, which hopes the "absorption of surpluses will be quick and painless."

While estimates of the potential surplus run as high as $100,000,000,000, the report said, not all of it will be disposed of in the domestic market. Much of it is expected to be disposed of abroad.

For example, the OWI said, there probably will be several million tons of food in Government stores when the war ends, but with millions of Europeans requiring relief, the Foreign Economic Administration estimates that food reserves "actually may prove insufficient to meet foreign relief needs."

Most war implements in good condition will not be put up for sale, the OWI added, this being true also of many war plants, ordnance, merchant ships, and stockpiles of raw materials.

The War Production Board, however, estimates that domestic markets will be sought for industrial facilities valued at $6,000,000,000, for housing costing $1,000,000,000, for stockpiles worth $1,000,000,000, for manufacturing inventories valued at $3,000,000,000, and for $4,000,000,000 worth of Army and Navy equipment, including items ranging from airplanes to adhesive tape and hairpins. In addition, the SWPA believes some 20,000,000 acres of land eventually will be declared surplus.

Surpluses now are being disposed of at the rate of $25,000,000 weekly, which the SWPA doesn't think is fast enough. Current surpluses are heaviest in the shipping and aircraft industries.

The WPB has estimated that approximately $9,600,000,000 of the Government's $15,000,000,000 investment in industrial facilities can be put to peacetime use, but location, unadaptability and other factors deterring sales may reduce the disposable plans to $6,000,000,000.

More than half the homes built by the Government for war workers are temporary structures which must be torn down within two years after the war. Permanent structures built by the National Housing Agency at a cost of less than $1,000,000,000 will be put on the market, OWI said, "at a fair market price."

Harvard Study Exposes Peril In So-Called Social Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31—Moderate drinking is impossible for the alcoholic addict, Dr. Robert Fleming of the Harvard Medical School reported to the Yale School of Alcohol Studies today. The only therapeutic objective in such a case that has any chance of success, he reported, is total abstinence.

"Anybody, if he drinks enough over a long enough period of time will become addicted," Dr. Fleming added. "It takes some people longer than others to attain addiction but no human being can be regarded as immune."

"It is possible for some persons to drink moderately upon a social basis for many years without the appearance of serious difficulties," he said. "The intervals of time involved are long—often a matter of decades.

"However, if any person (no matter how healthy or well-organized he may be) drinks heavily enough and long enough there will inevitably appear sooner or later new pathology and new symptoms as a result of his drinking.

"This new pathology may lead to symptoms of a physical, psychological or social nature from which the individual will eventually learn to seek relief by recourse to more alcohol. It is a curious and essential fact that many symptoms which originally owed their existence to the chronic action of alcohol may be temporarily relieved or forgotten by taking more alcohol.

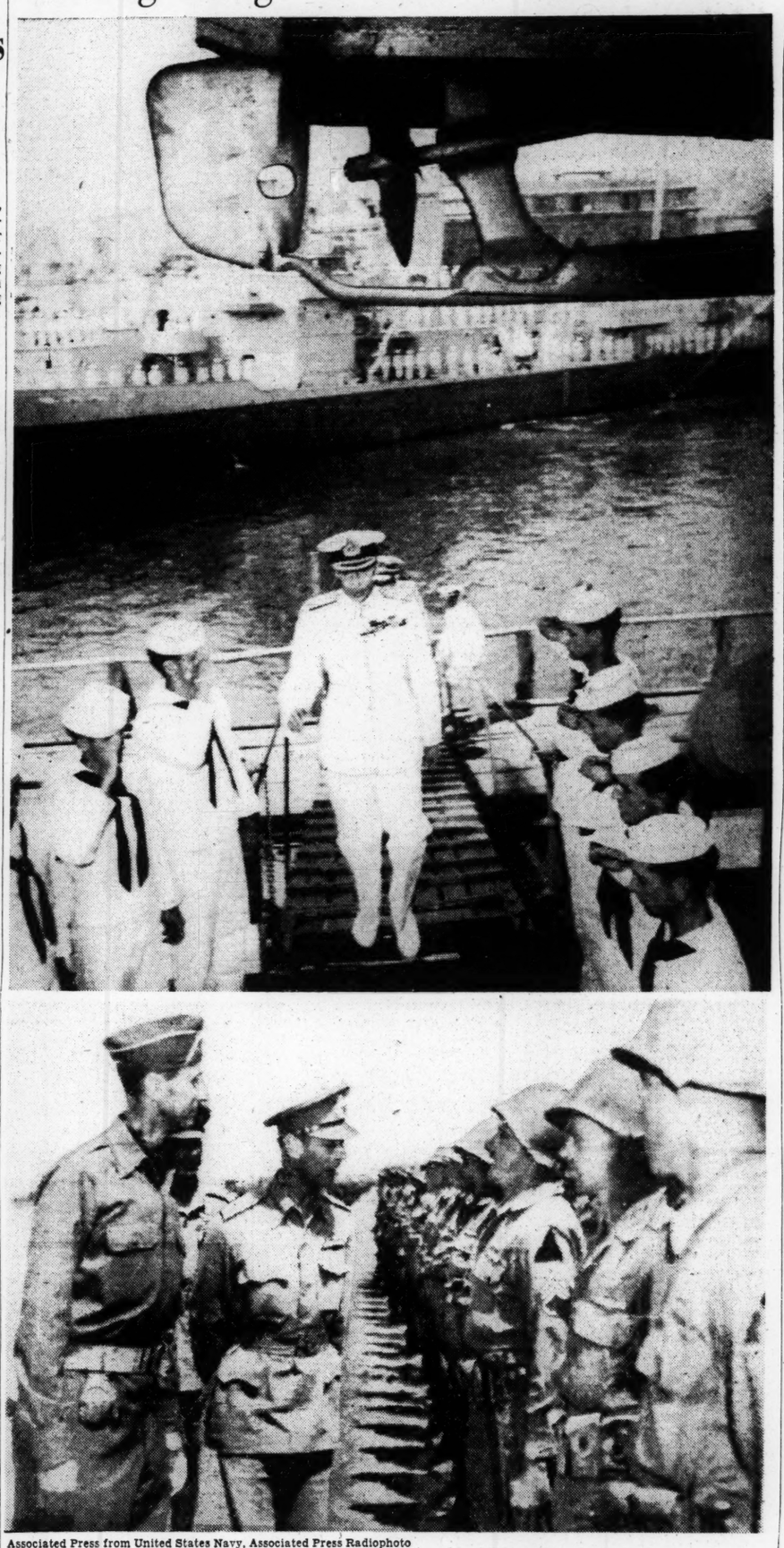
"When this vicious circle of 'drinking to relieve symptoms which have been caused by previous drinking' has become established then the condition is that of true addictive drinking.

"When, for example, a person drinks to assuage feelings of inferiority and remorse arising out of previous alcoholic excess, or to relieve indigestion or decreased appetite due to alcoholic gastritis, or as a result of the social dislocation attendant upon loss of job or wife because of drinking, then that person has become caught in the addictive vicious circle and the problem of his treatment is enormously complicated as compared to the treatment of the simple symptomatic drinker.

"Treatment of true addictive drinking involves first of all the disruption of the vicious circle that is at the heart of the problem and after that has been accomplished the original basis for the earlier symptomatic drinking—often heavily overlaid and encrusted by years of dissipation—has to be dealt with.

"Although the psychiatrist has many powerful weapons in his armamentarium (psychological and occupational tools, conditioned reflex therapy, pharmacological agents, etc.) there is no more difficult treatment problem in psychiatry than that presented by the alcoholic addict."

King George on Tour of Italian Front



Associated Press from United States Navy, Associated Press Radiophoto

British King Visits Men Close to Fighting Lines

Above: King George VI of Great Britain (center) is given full honors as he goes aboard a United States warship for inspection in Naples Harbor on July 24. (Below) Accompanied by Gen. Mark Clark, United States Fifth Army Commander, King George of England reviews American troops during a tour of front lines in Italy. The King's trip covered many important areas.

Goebbels' Version Found Full of Holes

Why was Führer almost untouched in midst of destruction from bomb at his feet?

Major discrepancies in Nazi reports indicate move to eradicate any possible opposition.

What lies behind the bomb explosion that narrowly missed the Nazi Führer? Was it a genuine army officers' putsch? Or was it "planted" by the Nazis themselves, like the Reichstag fire of 1933, to serve as an excuse for liquidating their opponents in the Army? Here is a London view that finds all circumstantial evidence pointing in the latter direction.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—The recent radiocast by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, probably is the final official version of the "attempt on Hitler."

It probably will be necessary to wait until the end of the war before reliable evidence is forthcoming, and properly assessed, concerning what happened before the announcement of the attack, from German radio stations at 6:30 p. m., July 20.

Hitherto, the outside world had been given only statements and interpretations issuing from either official German spokesmen or from the Ministry of Propaganda. Examination of even these, however, is sufficient to indicate how widely they differ on important details.

Too Many Discrepancies

In view of these discrepancies and the disciplinary measures which afterward were adopted by Nazis, some informed observers here infer that such a plot hardly emanated from any German military leaders who had the least knowledge of conditions in Germany or who knew what plotting and revolutions really mean.

The German radio announcement, it is interesting to note, had been preceded by a period in which telephonic communication between Berlin and neutral capitals were cut off—namely from the evening of July 19, until nearly 7 a. m. July 20.

German propagandists thus were given plenty of time in which to prepare their accounts for the German public after having seen how the plot developed.

Stories Full of Holes

But even when officialdom had had the opportunity of making up its "story," it produced one that was full of contradictions. An example was the statement by Reichmarshal Hermann Göring that the assassins had escaped and that the officers who had made the attempt on Hitler had proclaimed "a new Reich government."

Almost simultaneously, the official German news agency announced that "some leaders committed suicide immediately they knew the plot had failed, and others, with Col. Graf von Stauffenberg, were arrested."

Various public announcements in press and radio concerning the generals involved and arrested also differed widely. They seemed to indicate ignorance even in the Ministry of Propaganda concerning the real size of the plot and Army leaders actually involved.

Details Still Vague

Even yet, there have not been accurate details published concerning when and where the actual incident occurred.

It was Dr. Goebbels' radiocast, however, which shows the poverty of the Nazi explanation.

Dr. Goebbels declared that the "would-be assassin had been sent by one of the arrested generals to deliver a sham report during the daily conference on the military situation. He took an explosive into the room in a dispatch case which, under pretext of putting down, he pushed right to the feet of the Führer during an unguarded moment."

Three Generals

Two interesting facts emerge here. First, according to other information, the only three generals arrested were Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, Col. Gen. Erich Höppner, and General of the Infantry Friedrich Olbricht.

Of these, General Beck resigned his post as Chief of the General Staff on Oct. 1, 1938, and General Höppner was ousted at the end of 1941. It is commented that it hardly is likely they would have reports for Hitler. General Olbricht was in active service, but he was suspect to the Nazis, because, in Dr. Goebbels words, "He sabotaged every important decision."

Such a general, it is pointed out, obviously would be courageous and scarcely would have planned to kill Hitler in this way. He probably would have used the revolver himself.

Dr. Goebbels, it is pointed out, appeared to have forgotten Hitler's personal bodyguard when he declared that "the perpetrator of the attempt, a Count von Stauffenberg, meanwhile had arrived in Berlin by courier craft and taken with him a lying report that the attempt against the Führer had succeeded."

Where Was Bodyguard?

In other words, despite the strong bodyguard always surrounding Hitler—examining everybody and their belongings before they entered Hitler's presence—Count von Stauffenberg succeeded in smuggling in the explosive. Moreover, despite the alarm which had been raised, Count von Stauffenberg succeeded in getting away, entering an airplane, and reaching Berlin.

Had the German telephone and radio systems not functioned during this period, it is asked, or had Hitler and his entourage not thought of the movements of the would-be assassins?

Having reached Berlin, Count von Stauffenberg apparently proceeded to Army Headquarters where he and his associates endeavored to raise a rebellion and to order the Berlin Guards Battalion to revolt against the Government.

No Radio Appeal

It is strange that these able plotters had forgotten about the use of the radio—that not one appeal went out to the armed forces or the German people to support the revolt!

The plotters appear not to have known that the "Berlin Guards Battalion, like all formations of the German armed forces, consists of fanatical National Socilists."

But Dr. Goebbels soon was on the spot and the whole revolt was squashed without the population of Berlin so much as knowing that anything untoward had happened.

One difficulty in the official reports is that the Führer should have escaped so lightly from a bomb which exploded at his feet and which killed Colonel General Korten, standing immediately behind him, and was so terrific that "other members of the conference were flung many meters out a window by the violence of the explosion and their uniforms torn to shreds.

"Only one place had been relatively untouched — where the Führer was standing by a map table. Even the table itself was tossed from the room by the explosion, but the Führer himself, apart from slight bruises, burns, and scratches on the forehead, was completely unharmed," the report states.

Picture of Destruction

German newspaper pictures received here of the room in which the incident happened show complete destruction, with plaster and wooden beams hanging from the low ceiling, window frames and doors splintered and lifted from their hinges, chairs and tables demolished.

Despite all this, Hitler was so composed he could meet Mussolini very shortly after.

Informed observers here say the available evidence goes to suggest that the whole affair was a "plant" carried out in typical Nazi fashion. Just as the faked Reichstag fire of Feb. 28, 1933, enabled the Nazis to remove awkward opponents, especially Communists, and the putsch of June 30, 1934 was a pretext for a purge eliminating many opposing members of their own party, so, according to these observers, the incident of July 20 is being used as an excuse for taking steps to extirpate those leaders in the armed forces known to be opponents of the Nazis.

The elimination of General von Beck, like that of his friend Col. Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch in Poland in September, 1939, it is thought, was the suppressing of one who was likely some day to be dangerous to the Nazis.

"Last Phase of Revolution"

The Nazi district leader of Hannover declared on July 23, "We Nazis now are engaged in carrying out the last phase of the National Socialist revolution as unscrupulously and brutally as the latest events have made necessary. . . . We shall eliminate the last remnants of the old system. . . . We know they have remained where they were before Jan. 30, 1933—namely as our enemies—and will be treated accordingly."

All Dr. Goebbels' points served to justify preconceived notions that the Nazis discovered the "criminals" where they wanted them:

They were in league with the enemies of Germany.

"British high explosives were employed." The assassin had "family connections with high British nobility." The myth of Hitler's miraculous protection "by Providence" was trotted out again.

Blame Put on "Clique"

Moreover, every care was taken that the German Army as a whole should not be brought under suspicion—only a small "criminal" clique.

Never could an incident rebound so happily for those against whom it was supposed to have been intended.

The result that Heinrich Himmler was given even greater power, which soon will enable him to control all the armed forces of the country inside and outside of Germany.

Following this incident, Herr Himmler now can proceed with complete Nazification of the Army—the Hitler salute already has been introduced—and can carry out a purge of all generals displeasing to himself, and especially those standing in the way of his acquiring active control wherever he desires. The Reichswher soon will be completely dominated by SS and Nazi ardor from the highest command to the newest recruit.

The reason the Nazis should have chosen such an inauspicious moment for such an act is laid to their fear that continuing defeat of German arms would tempt the generals to seek peace, especially as they had lost confidence in Hitler strategy long ago.

The Nazis also had been concerned lest the so-called "circle of generals" try peace terms with the Allies at the Nazis' expense, especially in view of German prisoner generals' radiocast from Moscow and the Germans' desperate military situation.

Nazis Deporting Czech Soldiers

By Reuter

London, July 31

The Germans are systematically deporting former officers, noncommissioner officers, and men of the Czechoslovak Army as the Red Army approaches Czechoslovakia, according to Underground reports reaching Czechoslovak quarters here.

German labor offices are calling them up, even if they are employed in war industries, and conscripting them for antiaircraft units in Germany.

Later they are redirected to work in the Todt organization or even conscripted into Germany's foreign legions, but in no case allowed to return home.

Army Engineers Speed Work To Ease Christmas Mail Rush

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The Army is getting ready for the Christmas mail rush by building the nation's largest one-story post-office.

The Engineers' Corps has telescoped a year's construction job into little more than three months to have the building ready by Sept. 1—just two weeks before the start of the Christmas mailing season to overseas troops.

The site is in Long Island City, just across the East River from Manhattan's midtown skyscraper belt, on the land formerly occupied by the Madison Square Garden bowl.

Col. E. W. Garbisch, district Engineer and former West Point football star, is in charge of the $3,500,000 project, which will provide nick-of-time relief for New York's present postal facilities.

The flood of Christmas mail through this city will total nearly 90,000,000 parcels to troops on 11 fronts, on the computation of Col. R. E. Eggleton, postal officer of the New York Port of Embarkation. That's more than went to the same areas in all of 1943.

The new building's 528,000 square feet of floor space—more than the area occupied by Radio City—will be staffed during the Yule mailing season by 10,000 postal employees, under the direction of Postmaster Albert Goldman, of New York, and 2,500 enlisted men.

Even after the holiday torrent subsidies, 4,000 men will be on duty. Military mail, which was taxing available facilities last year, has been doubled in 1944, Colonel Eggleton's figures show.

Army and civilian postal officials decided to proceed with the building May 18. Corps of enginees, with construction experience ranging from the smallest Army installation to the Pentagon Building, had to start from scratch in planning, because of novel problems in design and construction.

Nevertheless, within three days, it submitted layout plans for the 1,020 by 700 foot, concrete block structure. The Corps decided to let three contracts for the job to expedite progress. Plans were drawn and the task was accomplished in less than a month, a feat which causes veteran construction men to whistle softly in admiration. The rest of the construction story is one of great expenditure of sweat and marshalling of resources to beat the Sept. 1 deadline.

A similar, although smaller, building is under construction near San Francisco to serve war theaters in the Pacific area.

The New York project will serve as a funnel through which will pass all mail originating in America for men in these stations: Newfoundland, Northwest Canada, Greenland, Iceland, the Caribbean, the South Atlantic, the European Theater, North Africa, the Middle East, the China-Burma-India Theater, and the Persian Gulf.

Baldanzi Going to Italy As C. I. O. Aid to Labor

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations announced yesterday that George Baldanzi, Executive Vice-President of the Textile Workers Union will go to Italy for visits with Italian trade union and Government officials and to extend C. I. O.'s assistance in the rehabilitation of the labor movement there.

The American Federation of Labor announced that Luigi Antonini of the International Ladies Garment Workers would make a similar trip.

British King Sees Allied Power in Italy

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, July 31—King George VI, of Britain, has seen a remarkable display of Allied power and potentialities in Italy since he began his high speed tour here Sunday, July 23d.

He has visited air-force units which have been operating tactically behind and over enemy lines in Italy and Yugoslavia while strategic air forces have been ranging far abroad on such expeditions as the raid of July 28 on military installations in Ploesti, Romania.

While he was here American long-range Mustangs and Lightnings returned from a three days' shuttle-service straffing mission to Russia and back in the course of which they shot down 64 enemy planes. They accounted for 20 of these on the homeward trip and so brought the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces three-day total up to 193.

Visits Forces

The King has learned many interesting things while here about Allied air operations but most of his time has been devoted to visiting British land forces and their Allied counterparts. He came at an interesting period when these troops are preparing for the capture of the historic centers of medieval Italian culture, Florence and Pisa.

In the Eighth Army and the "Desert Air Force" units working with it, he met representatives from many quarters of the British Empire. The last time he saw this land-air team was after the triumphant conclusion of its advance thousands of miles through the sand of the western desert into Tunisia.

Here he saw them in a very different battle setting—among the beautiful wooded mountains and hills of Italy which make the war seem even uglier than it is.

From a sandbagged observation post near Arezzo, the King watched a famous Indian division in an attack. He spent the night within range of enemy artillery and in the course of a good deal of Jeep riding was able to appreciate the difficulties of advancing on mountain trails where moving forces forward three miles may be a 10-day proposition.

Puffs of white smoke from enemy mortar bursts dotted the valley where the King saw a force from an Indian frontier regiment with a flank protection of Gurkhas moving on Cempriano where 100 or so Germans were resisting from pill boxes around a village church.

The King had a great welcome as he drove among units in the forward areas. The Eighth Army has been confidently hoping to celebrate the King's visit by the capture of Florence which the Germans say has been declared an open city. They have been fighting with utmost [illegible] to prevent the Eighth Army from getting there.

Sees Destruction

In the course of his travels by air and automobile through Italy, the King has seen much evidence of destruction—from the time he started his tour of the forces by visiting the Naples docks to the time he reached the forward areas.

There is a trail of blasted towns and villages up in the peninsula to the battle front. In some of them, there is not a single habitable building any more. Scores of bridges built by Allied engineers to replace those demolished by the Germans emphasize the difficulty of these time-consuming operations carried out by the formations which the King has been visiting and by their predecessors at earlier stages of the campaign.

Alaska Checking Timber Possibilities For Sales of Pulpwood After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Field work has been begun by the United States Forest Service toward selecting and designating timber bodies that will comprise the Ketchikan pulp timber unit for postwar sale to the highest bidder, it was announced here by B. Frank Heintzleman of Juneau, Regional Forester.

A. E. Glover of Juneau and other forest service officials are spending the summer in checking spruce timber, the nearness to water and possible dock sites and the type of terrain in which logging would be carried on.

The project is part of a program announced recently by Forest Service officials to bring the pulp and paper industry into Alaska after the war by offering timber and plant sites for sale. It has been estimated that 20 per cent of prewar needs for pulp could be filled by Alaska's timber on a perpetual-yield basis.

A second pulp manufacturing project of 500 tons daily may be laid out in this vicinity, and other areas near Juneau and Sitka, are under study. Hemlock, Alaska's second most valuable timber, would be made available for pulping and conversion into rayon and similar products.

Old Enigmas of Income Taxes On Way Out for 30,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — lief is in sight in connection with the annual task of filling out those income tax forms.

The new forms compared with those old puzzlers are as simple as 2 plus 2.

Internal Revenue Bureau experts say they believe they are on the road toward forms that the average taxpayer can understand.

For approximately 30,000,000 taxpayers, there won't be much to it—answering a few simple questions. For the 20,000,000 others, it will be somewhat more difficult, but still considerably easier than in former years.

A person with an income under $5,000, provided more than $100 of it is not from dividends, interest and wages not subject to withholding, will be allowed to make his return on the withholding receipt provided by the employer.

All the taxpayer will have to do is fill in the amount of wages, other income and a few other answers, mostly listing dependents. No figuring is involved. The taxpayer will mail the information to his collector, who will do the mathematics, and sit back to await a bill for the balance due, or a refund if he has overpaid.

Individuals with higher incomes will use a so-called regular blank, but the experts promise this, too, will be less confusing than in the past. These taxpayers will have to figure the amount of tax, but tables accompanying the forms will make this easy.

Flat Deduction for Contributions

For most, it no longer will be necessary to remember how much they gave to the church, the Red Cross, and other similar organizations.

There is a flat reduction of 10 per cent for contributions, interest, taxes, medical expenses, and so on; all of which formerly had to be listed within specific limitations.

Those who claim larger deductions must use a regular blank and give full details.

The 1944 tax law makes numerous changes in allowances for dependants, for instance:

Each person is entitled to a $500 exemption.

Tax Calendar for Individuals

Here is an income tax calendar for individual taxpayers:

Sept. 15—Third quarterly payment due on 1944 taxes. Also time for amending estimate declarations if they have become out of kilter. The final tax is supposed to be within 20 per cent of the estimate, but there is no penalty if it exceeds that amount as a result of the new tax law.

Dec. 1—All employees must file a new exemption certificate with employers. This is due to changes in exemptions.

Jan. 1—Employers begin using new withholding rates. Withholding taxes average about the same, but they will differ in individual cases, chiefly due to changes in exemptions.

Jan. 15—Deadline for fourth quarter installment on 1944 taxes. The old date was Dec. 15, but was changed by the new tax law. Also deadline for filing 1944 declarations or amended declarations. The new declarations for the most part will come from farmers, not required to make estimates previously. A taxpayer may make a return, instead of this declaration.

Jan. 31—Deadline for employers to give employees receipts for wages paid and taxes withheld in 1944.

March 15—Persons who did not file a return Jan. 15 must file return for 1944. Any balance due is payable in full.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	—1
Adams Exp .15e	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	6	23	23¼	23	+ ⅞
Air Reduction 1a	8	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	6	31¾	31½	31½	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	1	55	55	55	+ ½
Alleg Lud/Stl .70e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Allen Indust 3/4g	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	148½	148½	148½	
Allied Kid 1a	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
Allied Strs 1	10	20¾	20½	20½	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ¼e	6	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem 3/4e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leath 6¼k	5	3½	3½	3½	
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	9	77	75½	75½	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	2	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Cable & Rad	116	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	20	177	177	177	+1
Am Car & F 2½e	4	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
Am Chain & C 2	3	6½	6½	6	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
Am Colortype .30e	3	13	13	13	
Am Distil	9	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Export L 2	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Am & For Pow	1	4	4	4	
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	5	90¾	90	90	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	5	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	4	5	4⅞	5	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	72	72	72	+1¼
Am Internat .20e	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive¾e	12	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	12	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	9	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal ¾e	4	23¼	22½	22½	
Am Pow & Lt	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	7	50	49½	49½	
Am P&L $5 pf	6	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
Am Rad&StS .20e	19	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	26	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½ ‡	120	71	70½	70¾	— ¼
Am SafetyRaz ½e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	30	30	29¾	30	
Am Smelt & R 5	5	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	40	158	156¾	156¾	—2¼
Am Snuff 1.80e	2	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	24½	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
Am Stores ¾e	3	18¼	18	18	— 1½
Am Stove .90e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	14	44⅞	43½	44¾	+1¾
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	163¼	162⅞	163	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	8	72¾	72½	72½	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	10	73	72¾	72¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†100	149¾	149	149¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	10	8⅞	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
Am Wool pf 4k	2	86	86	86	+ ¼
A Zinc L & S	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
AmZinc prpf 3¾k	1	54½	54½	54½	
Anaconda Cop 1e	20	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
AnaconW&C1¾e	†170	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
Anchor H-G .30e	3	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
APW Paper	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	6	90⅞	89¾	89¾	—1¼
Armour & Co pf †	2	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Armstrong Cork¾e	4	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Atch T&SF 4½e	4	68⅛	67¾	67⅞	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	1	94	94	94	— ½
Atl Refining ⅔e	13	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	30	112	112	112	+ ½
Atlas Corp ¼e	1	14	14	14	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	55	55	55	+ ¼
Atlas Powd1¾e	10	59	59	59	
Atlas Tack .80e	1	18	18	18	+1
Aust Nichols	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
Aviation Corp .10e	55	4¾	4½	4½	
Bald Loco ct ¾4e	10	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	46	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	12	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Barber Asph	3	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	5	35½	35⅜	35⅝	
Beau Cr pf 4¾ ‡	70	107½	107	107	
Beech Aric 1g	19	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1e	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	6	39	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1e	7	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	28	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7		125½	125½	125½	
Black&Decker1.60	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	16	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	3	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1⅓e	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	90	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
Bond Strs 2	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Borden Co .80e	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	96	17⅞	17	17½	+ ½
Bridgeport Br 1	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	11	36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	1	48	48	48	+1
Bristol-Myers 1e	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	12	20½	20	20¼	
Brunswick-Bal ½e	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	29	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	20	186¼	186	186	
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	60	67¾	67¼	67¾	+1
Budd Wheel ¼e	8	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
Buffalo Forge .90e	4	19⅜	19½	19½	— ½
Bulova Watch 2	2	40	40	40	+ ½
BurrAddMach.55e	13	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Bush Term ¾4e	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	10	65	65	65	—2
Bush TB pf2¼k	150	48	48	48	+ ¾
Butler Bros .30e	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
Butler Br pf 1½	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Byrne C & Z ¼g	2	35⅜	35	35⅜	
Byers AM Co ¾4e	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	10	80½	80½	80½	
Byron Jackson 3/4e	†1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Calif Pack 1½	†1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .40e	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	2	29	29	29	
Canad Pacific h½e	32	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	50	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
Case (JI) pf 7 †	30	146⅞	146½	146½	— ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	49½	49	49	— ½
Celanese Cp 1-35f	2	35	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 1stpf43¼	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½e	5	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	30	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	1	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Cent R R N J	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
Cent VioletaS1½e	4	23⅛	23	23	
Certain-teed Prod	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Certain-teed6pf †	280	97	96¼	96½	+ ⅜
Champ Pap&F 1⅜e	1	26½	26½	26½	
Champ P&F pf6 †140		112	112	112	— ½
Ches Corp Va .80	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Ches & Ohio 3	28	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E III A 1e	7	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Chi Grt Wpf 17¾k	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
Chi No West	13	27	26¼	26½	— ½
Chi&NW pf .15e	43	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2		19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	3	45½	45½	45½	
Childs Co	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
Chrysler Corp 1¾e	16	92⅞	91¾	92½	+ ¾
City I&F 1.20	7	20⅛	20¼	20½	
Clark Equip 1½e	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	44	44	44	+ ½
Cluet Peab 1e	6	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
Coca-Cola 3a	1	132½	132½	132½	
Coca-Cola A 3	†230	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Pim ½3a	4	28½	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ½e	2	33½	32¾	32¾	— ½
Collins&Aik pf5 †	10	113	113	113	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅝
Col & South 1pf †	20	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
ColumB'castA.80f	3	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅝
Colum G&E .10e	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	80	79¾	80	+ ¾
Coml Credit 2	11	41½	41⅜	41½	— ⅜
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	4	47⅜	47¼	47¾	— ½
Coml Solvents .30e	14	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
Com Ed 1.40	16	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ¼
Com'wlth&South	29	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Com & So pf 2½k	10	85½	83½	84½	+ ¾
Consol Cigar 1e	1	26	26	26	—1½
Cons Copper .20g	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	39	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	4	107¼	107	107¼	
Cons Laund .60e	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	9	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	44	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ ‡	60	106⅞	106½	106⅞	+ ⅜
Container Corp¾e	4	6	5½	5½	
Cont Bak ⅓e	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	109	109	109	+ ½
Cont Can ¼e	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	45½	45	45	— ⅝
Cont Motors .30e	32	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	39	30	29½	30	+ ¼
Cont Steel ⅓e	3	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess ⅓e	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Cooper Bess pf3 †	40	52	52	52	+7
CopperweldStl .80	7	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
CornWdSt pf2½ ‡	50	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅞
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	49	49	49	
Corn Prod 2.60	6	58⅝	57¾	57¾	— ⅞
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	181	181	181	+1
Cotv Interna †	5	37⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	7	23⅜	22¾	23	+ ⅜
Crane Co 1	8	25¼	24⅞	25¼	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†100	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
Crosley Corp ⅓e	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Crown Zeller 1	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Crown Cork ½e	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	60	102½	102	102½	— ⅞
Crucible Steel 3g	3	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	78⅞	78½	78½	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	12	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾4g	20	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	5	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Dixie C A 2½ ‡	60	47⅝	46½	47⅝	+ 1⅛
Doehler D Cas¾e	3	42⅛	41⅞	42⅞	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	13	25	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	5	52¾	52½	52¾	
Dow Chem 3	1	128	128	128	
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Durhill Int	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
du Pont de N 2½e	4	156	154¾	154¾	—2
duPont pf 4½a	2	126	126	126	
Eastern Air L	8	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+1⅛
Eastern R M .20e	5	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	+ ¼
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1e	6	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅜
Electric Boat ⅓e	12	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
El Power & Lt	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	85	85	85	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	90	89¾	89¾	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	43½	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅞
Eng Pub Service	16	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
Eng PS $5 pf5	†120	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	3	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Erie&Pitt3.20 †	40	84	84	84	+7¼
EurekaVCleaner¾e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Evans Prod ¼e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Exchange Buf .35e	1	4	4	4	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Fams Tel & Rad	10	13⅛	13	13	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Fed Mng & S 1e	1	22	22	22	— ¼
Fed Mogul .85e	3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	4	9	8	9	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½	4	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	20	99⅝	99½	99½	
Ferro Enam 1⅓e	5	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Firestone 1⅓e	12	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote .30e	17	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ½
Florence Stove 2	4	36½	36	36	
Follansbee Stl	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl pf †	40	46	46	46	
Foster Wheeler 1⅓e	4	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Francisco Sugar	4	15	14¼	14¼	—1¼
Freeport Sulph 2	5	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	20	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf †	90	112¾	112¼	112¼	
Gabriel Co	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gair Robert .30g	18	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2¼e †	50	42½	42	42	
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
GenAmTrans 1¾4e	4	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .45e	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
GenCable pf5¼k†	30	99	98½	98½	— ½
Gen Cigar 1	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	149	148½	148½	—1½
Gen Elec 1.40	30	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	9	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	
Gen G & El A	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen G&E cv pf †	60	134	134	134	+2
Gen Motors 1½e	60	61¼	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
Gen PrintInk .20e	2	8¾	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	6	13¼	12¾	13	
Gen Refract .60e	10	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¾e	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
GenSCastpf4½zk†	30	78¼	78⅛	78¼	+1
Gen Tel 1.60	5	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ⅓e	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	7	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	86	86	86	
Gimbel Bros .65e	1	16	16	16	
Glidden Co .60e	16	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
Gobel Adolf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	40	104½	104½	104½	
Goodrich BF 1e	8	51⅜	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e	6	47⅜	47⅛	47¾	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ⅓g	5	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	79	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Granby Con M 15e	1	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
Grand Union ¼4e	12	17½	17½	17½	
Granite CSt1 1.75e	1	13½	13½	13½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	13	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	3	49½	49½	49½	
Greyhound Corp 1	27	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	8	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	40	160	158½	160	+3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	13¼	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	5	46⅞	46½	46¾	+ ¼
Hack W pfA13¾ †	40	31	31	31	
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	18½	18⅛	18½	— ½
Hamil Watch .20e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	20	109	108	108	—2
Harb-Walker 1	6	18½	18¼	18¼	
Hayes Mfg	176	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	30	105	105	105	
Helme GW 3¼e	2	72½	72½	72½	—1½
HerculesPowder 1e	1	84	84	84	— ¼
Hinde&D Pap½e	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Holland Furn 2	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
Holly Sugar 1	3	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
Homestake Min	5	45¼	44½	45	— ⅛
Houd Hersh A2½	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Hollander&Son¾4e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Houston Oil	7	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Howe Sound 2	1	36	36	36	
Hudson & Man	2	2	2	2	
Hud Bay M&S h2	1	25½	25¼	25¼	— ½
HudsonMotor .20e	67	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Ill CentralIL 4 †	20	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅜
Ill Central pf	1	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	104	104	104	— ½
Inland Steel 2e	4	34¼	84	84	— ½

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 231,260
1944 volume to date 158,983,750
1943 volume to date 195,760,530

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	54.7	Prev. day	54.6
Month ago	55.5	Year ago	49.2
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
InspirationCop½e	9	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Interlakelron .35g	29	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	3	76¼	76	76¼	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7†14		175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
IntMinerals&C½e	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	22	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Int Paper	21	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	8	11	07⅛	11	+ ⅛
Int RyCApf1¾4k †	220	9	87	87	
Int Salt 1e	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Int Shoe 1.80	1	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	
Int Silver 3	2	75	74½	74½	— ½
Int Tel & Tel	280	19½	9	19	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	3	43½	42⅞	42⅞	—2
Jewel Tea 1	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
Johns Manville 1e	2	96	96	96	+ ¾
Jones&LStl pf 1¼	2	47⅜	45⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pf A 5	5	70	70	70	+ ¼
Jones&LStl pf B 5	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
Kan City South	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
Kayser J ⅓e	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Kelsey-H WhA1½	3	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ½
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	6	18	17¾	18	
Kennecott Cop 1e	19	32¼	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1½a	2	40½	40	40½	+ ½
Kinney $5pf 3k †	10

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Federal Taxes $40 Billion In '44 Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal taxes for the fiscal year 1944 reached the record yield of $40,118,819,808, or nearly double the 1943 total, the Treasury reported, with individual income tax returns almost triple what they were a year earlier.

The total of the 1944 tax year, the 12-month period ended June 30, compared with $22,371,386,196 collected in the 1943 fiscal year.

Individual income tax payments attained the unprecedented total of $18,257,180,877 for the 1944 year, compared with $6,629,931,239 in 1943. Corporation income taxes were $5,248,847,309 in 1944 compared with $4,520,851,709 in 1943.

The 1944 excess profits taxes totalled $9,335,829,079, compared with $5,063,863,613, and employment taxes were $1,737,863,385, compared with $1,498,705,033.

State totals in the Treasury's tabulation of 1943 and 1944 returns from comporations and individuals, and totals from all sources, include:

Corporation	1943	1944
Alabama	$25,497,308	$23,189,896
Arkansas	7,176,617	8,856,047
Connecticut	92,385,631	93,177,075
Florida	18,588,998	25,771,887
Georgia	35,989,971	44,035,835
Kentucky	42,301,896	33,582,734
Louisiana	27,415,745	29,809,931
Maine	13,901,036	14,641,519
Maryland inc. D. C.	90,166,313	79,199,973
Massachusetts	206,811,731	187,410,882
Mississippi	6,644,196	7,778,315
New Hampshire	6,245,461	6,569,184
New York	1,084,796,313	1,138,204,014
North Carolina	64,736,608	62,556,293
Rhode Island	27,572,319	25,570,604
South Carolina	18,314,274	18,246,344
Tennessee	28,375,432	29,111,852
Vermont	5,036,569	4,917,204
Virginia	55,722,986	59,778,003
West Virginia	20,037,041	24,707,020

Individual	1943	1944
Alabama	$54157,862	$138,570,307
Arkansas	30,117,845	58,720,195
Connecticut	152,196,081	418,645,254
Florida	77,947,564	226,435,195
Georgia	77,592,888	185,102,167
Kentucky	46,544,493	133,788,273
Louisiana	65,235,743	167,316,344
Maine	28,178,912	75,053,148
Maryland	238,562,478	673,503,336
Massachusetts	243,066,578	684,061,710
Mississippi	26,216,886	57,344,374
New Hampshire	18,723,252	43,883,831
New York	1,068,327,707	3,160,490,593
North Carolina	67,408,196	166,442,920
Rhode Island	43,343,745	118,419,009
South Carolina	28,239,759	69,816,558
Tennessee	65,891,494	163,748,282
Vermont	9,463,340	22,157,514
Virginia	82,150,470	222,414,180
West Virginia	36,499,762	91,807,355

Total all Internal Revenue Taxes	1943	1944
Alabama	$142,430,795	$248,503,701
Arkansas	54,749,417	91,350,523
Connecticut	546,451,221	896,529,929
Florida	155,889,808	339,076,150
Georgia	198,979,461	383,019,700
Kentucky	420,607,051	533,080,968
Louisiana	165,380,489	305,980,740
Maine	71,115,037	147,006,078
Maryland, inc. D.C.	591,162,667	1,113,376,488
Massachusetts	800,561,603	1,473,206,520
Mississippi	48,910,871	87,140,931
New Hampshire	42,083,338	73,627,469
New York	4,348,369,488	7,330,462,056
North Carolina	672,381,566	888,778,250
Rhode Island	156,600,224	255,623,443
South Carolina	105,881,312	173,709,259
Tennessee	162,140,676	300,972,418
Vermont	32,142,911	51,761,761
Virginia	563,524,259	828,139,980
West Virginia	99,617,786	177,880,370

Egg Supply Next 12 Months Seen Same as in 1943

CHICAGO (AP) — A War Food Administration official predicted that egg requirements would not be increased during the next 12 months and warned "producers should not count heavily upon the extensive use of eggs in supplying the food requirements of people in liberated countries."

In an address prepared for a meeting of the International Baby Chick Association and affiliated organizations, C. W. Kitchen, Deputy WFA Director, added:

"There is at the present time no indication that such requirments in eggs — and poultry too — will make an appreciable increase necessary by the poultry and egg industry in the United States."

Mr. Kitchen said the greatest need in poultry products would continue to be dried eggs, for Lend-Lease, but that this requirement "may change materially should the war in Europe end sooner than is expected."

"Military and Lend-Lease requirements for eggs in the past 12 months have amounted to a total of about 360 million dozen shell eggs and 290 million pounds of dried eggs. This has meant the processing of 1,230 million dozen eggs. . . .

"Civilian requirements for the next 12 months may be placed at a reasonable minimum of about 335 eggs per capita. This means an over-all civilian need of approximately 3.6 billion dozen eggs — a quantity which is approximately the same as in 1943.

"Military, Lend-Lease and civilian requirements for the next 12 months thus add up to a prospective total of 4.9 billion dozen eggs."

Department Store Sales 11 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales in the July 15 week were 11 per cent above the corresponding week last year the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Sales were 15 per cent above the corresponding 1943 week, and for the four weeks ended July 22 10 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

All federal reserve districts reported sales increases compared with the corresponding week last year.

The increases include: Boston 17 per cent, Richmond 4, and Atlanta 20.

Chambray Price Ceiling Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The office of Price Administration has increased from 17 to 18¼ cents a yard the manufacturer's ceiling price on chambray cloth used for Navy work shirts, retroactive to June 30. The boost applies to the type of cloth known as 3.60 yard sanforized chambray.

Promoted

Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Albert A. Gardiner

Appointed general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian National Railways, succeeding C. W. Johnston, who is retiring after 50 years of service. Mr. Gardiner has been assistant general passenger traffic manager since 1930.

Ocean Air Prospe ts Seen Insufficient To Support Rival Lines

WASHINGTON (AP) — All the transatlantic air traffic which might be developed in the next 10 years could be handled by a small fleet of planes, L. F. Hampel, United Airlines economist, told the Civic Aeronautics Board here.

Mr. Hampel, whose company is opposing the proposed acquisition of American Export Airlines by American Airlines, Inc., argued that transatlantic travel prospects are insufficient to support a number of competing domestic airlines. He estimated that 12 planes of the Douglas DC-7 type, carrying 76 passengers, could handle all the transatlantic traffic in 1950 and that 24 planes of the same type could do the job in 1955.

The entrance of American Airlines a domestic carrier, into the transatlantic field would be uneconomic and would seriously hamper the interests of the United States in building up international air transportation competition with foreign lines after the war, he said.

W. A. Patterson, president of United Air Lines, told the board that his company will not apply for transocean international air routes.

Testifying in opposition to the proposed acquisition of American Export Airlines by American Airlines, Inc., Mr. Patterson said he felt the solution to the problem of United States competition in transocean international routes is "a jointly financed and operated American company strong enough to compete on better than even terms with the numerous foreign airlines that will oppose us over the world's air routes."

He said United "stands ready to co-operate fully toward this end with the Government and the other airlines."

New Ceilings Set On Wholesale Eggs

WASHINGTON (AP)—New ceilings for wholesale grade eggs effective from August 1 through September 30 were announced by the Office of Price Administration. The prices conform to the ceilings set for consumer grades in the same period of last year.

The action was taken pending a complete revision of the shell egg regulation, issuance of which has been delayed.

Ceilings in cents-per-dozen for dealers who first receive the eggs from producers were listed as follows for the base points of New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix and Tucson:

Week Beginning	Extras Nos. 1 & 2	Standards Nos. 1 & 2	Standards Nos. 3 & 4, and "current receipts" (unclassified)
July	44.5	39.5	37.5
Aug. 7	45.5	40.5	38.5
Aug. 14	46.5	41.0	38.5
Aug. 21	46.5	41.0	39.0
Aug. 28	47.0	41.0	40.0
Sept. 4	47.5	42.0	40.5
Sept. 11	48.5	42.0	41.0
Sept. 18	49.5	42.5	42.0
Sept. 25	50.5	43.0	43.0

For the basing point City of Chicago the prices during these weeks are 2 cents less for extras Nos. 1 & 2, and 1.6 cents less for standard Nos. 1 & 2 and current receipts.

Tankcars Diverted to Oil From Civilian Asphalt Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War, acting to supply mounting military demands at East Coast ports, asked that 2,000 tankcars be diverted from civilian asphalt service to hauling crude oil from Gulf Coast fields to Midwest and Atlantic seaboard refineries.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy PAW administrator, requested the shift after conferring with officials of the Office of Defense Transportation and the Public Roads Administration, which advised state road organizations of the reduction in asphalt deliveries.

"Sudden shifting of asphalt tankcars to military service is only one of a series of similar measures taken during the last several weeks to meet the sudden spurt in military requirements for petroleum products," Mr. Davies said.

Mr. Davies warned that stocks of civilian petroleum products will be tight not only throughout the eastern seaboard but, if requirements do not level off, will spread into other sections of the country.

Middle East Seen Important U. S. Market After the War

CAIRO (AP)—American business sees in the Middle East a potentially important post-war market. That area is eager for American goods, and the only question is how it can get the dollars with which to buy.

Egypt's wealth of foreign credits, for instance, is in English pounds.

The question was raised when Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, passed through Cairo recently.

"After the war Egypt will have the money to buy the heavy machinery and to hire technicians with the 'know how' for her industrial development," Mr. Johnston told reporters.

Egypt Has the Money

"Since part of this money might be the dollars which the American Army is now spending here for Egyptian goods and services it is only reasonable to assume that America will get her share."

Correspondents were quick to point out that dollars spent in Egypt are credited to Britain which in turn credits Egypt in sterling. They said Egyptian credits in London now amount to some 300,000,000 pounds, which would make $1,200,000,000 and wanted to know if any negotiations were under way to make some of that balance available in dollars.

Mr. Johnston said he knew of no such negotiations.

British manufacturers are represented here as anxious to resume trade at the earliest possible moment, and an Egyptian trade mission has been organized to investigate.

Egypt is particularly interested in American heavy machinery for industrial expansion, farm machinery, and consumer goods.

Its former purchasing agent in New York made an enthusiastic report on the prospective ability of the United States to supply Egyptian needs with a quicker switchover to peacetime production than Great Britain.

Director James M. Landis of the American Economic Mission is keeping American trade possibilities in view. His mission represents the Lend-Lease Administration, U. S. Commercial Company and other United States foreign economic administration activities.

To Aid the Middle East

Mr. Landis said in a speech recently that the United States hopes to aid the Middle East after the war on a competitive business basis.

"Most of the Middle Eastern countries are potentially rich, largely as a result of military expenditures," Mr. Landis said.

"There are many projects that should be started after the war, such as the rehabilitation of railroads, street railway systems, installation of adequate sewers, building of hydroelectric dams. . . . You will need at the start the help of raw materials and fabricating powers. And I hope America can supply matters of that character."

Delegates of eleven Middle Eastern countries meeting here in April expressed their "hope that it will become possible for foreign credit balances to be made readily transferable into goods from any source.

"The conference attaches the greatest importance to large import of both consumer goods and capital goods as soon as conditions of shipping and supply permit."

Hope that the United States may share the Middle Eastern market is based partly on the close Anglo-American co-operation in their jointly-run Middle East Supply Center.

Set up to see that the civilian population did not starve, the MESC inaugurated a program of virtual self-sufficiency for the area to save Allied shipping. Under it, the Middle East has learned to cultivate new crops, new industries have been fostered, and land reclamation undertaken.

Egypt Adopts Diversification

Egypt, by diversified agriculture, has freed herself to some extent from the economic influence of the world cotton market. Decaying industries have been revived and new ones started. Egypt and Iran have begun working chromium deposits previously ignored. In Syria, lignite is being used to replace coal. In Palestine a whole series of industries has opened up, based on the reprocessing of chemical waste.

MESC pursued its policy directly and indirectly. Indirect was the campaign against the locust. American and British entomologists led field expeditions. Russia supplied special airplane equipment for spreading American and British poison dust.

Chilean nitrates and lend-lease agricultural machinery have had high shipping priority.

In its first two years MESC imported 1,200,000 tons of wheat. The figure for the second year, however, was about half that for the first, and a great proportion of the second year importation was destined for Allied forces, which do not draw on local cereal production.

Experiment is going on in cultivation of soya beans. Greater local manufacture or medical supplies is planned. Egypt's molasses surplus from cane-sugar waste may soon be processed. Serving on a medical advisory commission within the MESC are British and American doctors.

America's share in all this is taken as a portent of increasing United States interest in the Middle East after the war.

Mutual Savings Bank Deposits, Assets Show Record Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Record gains in both deposits and assets in the first six months of 1944 for mutual savings institutions operating in 17 states have been reported by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

The report said deposits increased $721,060,516 during the period to bring the total of all deposits, including special purpose accounts, to $12,428,085,564.

The gain in assets was still greater, aggregating $816,122,103 and raising combined assets to $13,858,953,776.

Meanwhile depositors increased 390,524 to total 16,102,735, the first time mutual savings banks exceeded the 16 million mark. Of this number 13,101,265 represented "regular accounts," and the remainder were for special purposes. Christmas savings accounts number 1,412,945, with deposits of $56,991,137.

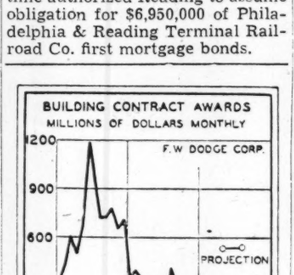
The report said average accounts in the mutual institutions rose by $26.71 to $771.80, with the average for "regular accounts" standing at $942.33.

Merger Authorized With Reading Co.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the merger of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railway Co. and the Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Railroad Co. into the Reading Company.

Reading now owns the capital stock of the Catasauqua and Terminal companies and has been operating them.

The commission at the same time authorized Reading to assume obligation for $6,950,000 of Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Railroad Co. first mortgage bonds.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Building contract awards are at approximately their lows for the war period, according to Standard & Poor's.

P.-C. Airlines Seeks World Air Routes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pennsylvania-Central Airlines announced that it will apply for the right to fly to Russia, Finland, Sweden, Spain, France, Africa, China, India and Japan along routes recently outlined by the Civil Aeronautics Board as postwar possibilities.

C. Bedell Monro, president of P. C. A., said in a statement he considered it "an obligation of every airline which has the facilities and organization and which has demonstrated its capacity to serve the public interest to volunteer to fly the world air routes recommended by this government."

American supremacy in commerce and communications depend upon the "know-how" and leadership of established air carriers, he said.

Pennsylvania-Central operates as far west as Milwaukee, north to Buffalo, south to Birmingham and east to Washington, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Public to Get More Bicycles in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—Adults will get 2,000 more bicycles in August than they were allowed in July, the Office of Price Administration announced.

The August quota is 19,500 but regional reserves of 4,875 and national reserve of 2,625 to be released will bring the August total to 27,000 OPA explained.

Liquor Scheduled for Aug. Equal to Year's Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the 31 days beginning Aug. 1 distillers figure to produce about as much whiskey and gin as are ordinarily made in a full year.

This is possible, liquor sources said, because distilleries will be on a 24-hour basis and their facilities have been vastly expanded by their war production of alcohol. In normal times they operated only a few months of the year.

About 40,000,000 gallons of high-proof alcohol are expected from the one-month holiday granted the distillers by the War Production board. Most of this will be blended with stocks now aging.

Italian Exchanges to Re-open

ROME, July 31 (AP)—The Italian Treasury ministry, in agreement with the Allied Control Commission, today issued an order permitting the reopening of the Rome and Naples Stock Exchanges beginning tomorrow. Trading will be confined to cash transactions in state securities and public services bonds.

OPA Cancels Issuance Of Heavy Tires

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has decided to cancel nearly all outstanding ration certificates for heavy bus and truck tires, so that needs of operators may be re-examined in the light of sharply reduced allocations and new priority ratings.

The agency is making the drastic move, it was learned, because certificates for about 100,000 heavy duty tires are in circulation, while only 60,000 casings will be available in August.

It was understood the cancellation order will apply to all but the relatively few certificates issued since July 15.

All other operators will be required to file new applications with local ration boards. After preliminary screenings, the forms will be sent to OPA's newly created emergency truck tires ration panels, set up in about 400 key areas.

It will be the job of these panels to apply the stringent priority ratings drawn up by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration. The preference list will govern issuance of all certificates.

There is no assurance that all the 60,000 tires allocated for August will go to present certificate holders. Other applicants will take precedence if they are engaged in work rated more essential.

Cancellation of outstanding certificates was viewed as mandatory by OPA officials when it became necessary to slash the August quota more than 50 per cent below the July allocation of 135,000 tires. The cut was made when WPB rejected an appeal for more tires for present quarter needs, saying any additional diversion of heavy tires to civilians might slow down military operations.

Materials and facilities are available for boosting production of large-sized tires, but a shortage of skilled labor has bottle-necked the program.

OPA expects its new emergency panels will be able to handle reapplications speedily and that there will be little delay in getting tires to eligible operators.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Rise During Week

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity showed a further increase during the week ended July 22 to 150.6 (prel.), the highest level since February. This compared with 149.3 for the previous week and 145.1 for the week ended July 24, last year.

The three components of the combined index registered gains for the week, with miscellaneous freight carloadings showing the sharpest increase. The rise in carloadings total countered the seasonal decline looked for at this time of year.

Electric power production also increased counter to seasonal expectations, while bank debits outside New York City eased less than seasonally for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 22* 1944	July 25, 1944	July 24, 1943
Combined index	150.6	149.3	145.1
Bk debits outside NYC	185.3	185.0	173.4
Elec power production	131.3	130.9	132.4
Misc carloadings	135.2	131.9	129.5

*Preliminary.

Municipal Offerings Lower for Week

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for this week aggregates $21,208,775, compared with $61,019,000 in the past week when the total was swelled by a sizable volume of housing notes, the Daily Bond Buyer reported.

The weekly average for the year to date stands at $22,007,790.

Heading the list next week will be $13,740,000 of New York City serial bonds, tentatively scheduled for sale on Thursday. The bonds will finance construction of a new airport.

Better Grade Rubber Heel Not to Boost Ceiling Price

WASHINGTON (AP) — Better grade material now being used in making rubber heels will not boost the ceiling price, the Office of Price Administration said.

In continuing prevailing prices, effective since last November, OPA said they represent prices of higher quality heels as sold in March, 1942.

The ruling maintains retail ceilings of repair stores as well as those of stores selling rubber heels for home repair.

Head Borden Units

A. F. Sozio

Above: W. F. Leicester, appointed president of the Casein Company of America, division of the Borden Company, and, below, E. F. Miller, named head of the National Milk Sugar Company division of the company. Both had been vice-presidents of the units which they now head.

Would Hold Cotton For Parity Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cotton farmers were advised by Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama to withhold their crops from the market until farm prices are at least equal to parity, which the Senator said had been set up as the lawful price in legislation recently passed by Congress.

Prospects for an early peace with Germany, coupled with inability of the Office of Price Administration and cotton mills to agree upon the cost of landing cotton at the mills, are responsible, Senator Bankhead said, for an "unjustified depression in cotton prices."

Parity had been assured to the farmers by the Bankhead-Brown amendment to the Stabilization Act, he said, and this made it unlawful for the OPA to set ceiling prices or for cotton mills to maintain maximum prices which do not reflect at least parity to producers.

Purchases Norwalk Sentinel

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Attorney William F. Tammany has announced that he had purchased the assets of the bankrupt Norwalk Sentinel for Frank Robinson, member of the Norwalk auditing firm of Robinson, Haims and Preece. The purchase was made Friday at a sale conducted by Bankruptcy Referee Saul Berman, at a price of $31,000.

Industry Allowed to Order Machines for Postwar Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers have been authorized to place orders — without priority ratings which would command prompt delivery—for machines and machine tools for pastwar production of civilian goods.

Fifteen types of factory equipment were covered by the War Production Board action, the third of Chairman Donald M. Nelson's four orders, designed to lay the groundwork for reconversion of industry, and to permit small-scale civilian production while the war continues.

The regulation provides that the filling of such orders "may not interfere with war or essential civilian production."

Before any purchase order is placed, it must be screened by the WPB to determine whether that agency has a record of idle or surplus tools and equipment which would eliminate the need for new production.

To permit this screening, and to provide a check on compliance, WPB ruled that the prospective purchaser must explain his wants in a letter to the nearest WPB field office and place the order only if an approval form is returned. When the machinery manufacturer gets the form, he must obtain permission from his field office before filling it.

Although general policy restricts the granting of priority ratings to war and needed civilian items, WPB said it expects to be able to provide priorities on machinery and tools at once "in certain limited cases," and "on a broader scale when conditions merit."

Manufacturers of automobiles, washing machines and other prohibited items may apply for priority ratings if they cannot get assurance of delivery on an unrated order by the time the new equipment will be needed.

Com. Edison Net Steady For Half Year

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Company today reported consolidated net income of $11,334,239, equal to 89 cents per share of Edison stock, for the first six months of 1944. Consolidated net income was $11,085,968, or 87 cents per share, for the corresponding period of 1943.

Consolidated net income for the 12 months ended June 30, 1944, the company reported in a letter to stockholders, was $22,641,270, or $1.78 per share. "Giving appropriate effect to retroactive Federal tax adjustments," the letter added, "consolidated net income for the 12 months ended June 30, 1943, was $21,984,919, or $1.73 per share.

Total sales of electricity in kilowatt hours were 5,255,291,662 in the first six months of 1944 compared with 4,795,049,889 in the corresponding period of 1943, an increase of 9.6 per knt. Total electric revenues increased 6.5 per cent.

Texas Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $25,533,150, equal to $2.27 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $17,679,354, or $1.62 a share in the first half of 1943. The first half of 1944 earnings were after a charge of $3,000,000 as a reserve for war contingencies, the same as was set aside in the 1943 period.

Hershey Chocolate Corp. and subsidiaries reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $1,101,788, equal to $1.14 a share on the common stock, against $941,088, or 91 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1943.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co. reports for nine months ended June 30, net profit of $1,066,760, equal to $2.74 a capital share, compared with $887,837, or $2.28 a share, in the like months of 1943.

Doehler Die Casting Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $635,481, after postwar adjustments of $205,517, equal to $2.14 a capital share, compared with $688,509, or $2.32 a share, after adjustments of $267,209, in the like period of 1943.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. reports net earnings for the six months ended June 30 of $2,292,363 equal, after preferred dividends, to 21 cents a common share, compared with $2,389,529 or 22 cents a common share in the 1943 period. Dividends of $201,391 from foreign subsidiaries are not included in the above figures.

Lion Oil Refining Co. reports net income for the first six months of 1944 of $626,750 equal to $1.44 a common share, against $673,796 or $1.55 a share in the similar period last year.

General Outdoor Advertising Co. reports June quarter net profit of $497,540 equal to 61 cents each on 805,836 common shares, compared with $285,824 or 24 cents each on 590,960 common shares in the 1943 quarter.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. reports net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 of $5,428,277 equal to $5.70 a common share, compared with $3,728,485 or $3.60 in the preceding year.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $605,287 equal to $1.43 a common share, compared with $597,193 or $1.41 in the comparable 1943 period.

National Acme Co., maker of machine tools, reports net profit for the June quarter of $313,568 equal to 63 cents a share, compared with $604,205 or $1.21 in the same quarter last year.

National Gypsum Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $494,770 equal to 26 cents a common share, compared with $442,658 or 22 cents in the similar period of 1943.

Hamilton Watch Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $335,151 equal to 61 cents a common share, compared with $262,121 or 42 cents in the 1943 period.

Fairbanks Morse & Company reported a net profit of $1,856,066 for the six months ended June 30, 1944, after provision of $25,600,000 for federal taxes, renegotiation and contingencies. The net, subject to renegotiation, is equal to $3.10 a common share.

Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries reported a net profit of $2,659,022, equal to $1.63 a share, for the quarter ended June 30, 1944. Net profit during the corresponding period of 1943 amounted to $2,512,396, or $1.54 a share.

General Tire and Rubber Co. reports net profit, after taxes and charges, of $1,209,559, or $2.02 per common stock share, for the six months ended May 31, compared with $962,264 or $1.70 per share for the corresponding 1943 period.

Symington Gould Corp., railroad equipment manufacturer, reported a net loss of $3,342 in the quarter ended June 30. The loss for the first six months was $449,222.

Holland Furnace Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $478,736, equal to $1.06 a share on the capital stock, compared with $239,822, or 53 cents a share, in the like period of 1943.

General Tire & Rubber Co. reports for the first six months net profit of $1,209,580, after provision for estimated renegotiation refund, equal to $2.02 a share on the common stock, compared with $962,265, or $1.70 a share, in the first half of 1943.

Crown Cork & Seal Co. and domestic subsidiaries, report for six months to June 30 net profit of $1,091,751, subject to renegotiation, equal to $1.82 a common share, against $501,797, or 65 cents a share, in the first part of 1943, after adjustment of taxes and profit.

Sonotone Corp. reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $167,746, after reserves for federal income taxes on an 80 per cent basis, equal to 20 cents a capital share, against $136,996, or 17 cents a share, after computing taxes on the basis of 70 per cent, in the like months of 1943.

McCrory Stores Corp. reports for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $2,298,337, equal to $2.02 a common share, compared with $2,498,621, or $2.22 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Consolidation Coal Co. and subsidiaries reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $954,546, equal to $1.38 a common share, against $708,616, or $1 a share, in the like period of last year.

Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co. reports for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $3,193,578, equal to $4.87 a capital share, against $4,235,417, or $6.46 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

National Cash Register Co. reports net profit for the first half of 1944 of $1,665,017, equal to $1.02 a share, against $1,642,762 or $1.01 a share in the first half of 1943. For the June quarter net was $815,673 or 50 cents a share against $780,521 or 48 cents a share in the comparable period of 1943. The company noted that 1943 net was after reserve for contingencies and renegotiation. Voluntary price adjustments were made for the current year, the company says, resulting in a decline in profits before taxes although net sales about paralleled 1943 experience.

Consolidated Biscuit Company reported a net income of $125,314 for the six months ended June 30, 1944, after provision of $417,400 for estimated federal income and excess profits taxes. The net, equal to 39 cents a share of the capital stock, compares with a net income of $154,172, or 48 cent sa share, for the corresponding period of 1943.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reported total consolidated income for the 12 months ended June 30, 1944, of $16,198,617. This compares with $16,354,423 for the corresponding period last year. After all charges, net income available for dividends amounts to $3,230,307 compared with $3,027,887 in the corresponding period last year.

Fears Radio Control By 'Well-to-Do' With High Station Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Communications Commissioner Clifford J. Durr has expressed fear that recent high prices paid for radio stations may result in eventual exclusive control of the industry by the "well-to-do."

Making public his reasons for dissenting from the action of the commission in approving without a hearing the purchases of stations WQXR, New York, WINX, Washington, and others, Mr. Durr said the prices paid were many times more than the net worth of the stations.

The price of approximately $1,000,000 paid by the New York Times Company for standard station WQXR and FM station WQXQ was about four and one-half times the net worth of the radio station corporation and 33 times its net profits before taxes, he said.

He figured the $500,000 paid by the Washington Post for WINX at more than 10 times the net worth of the station and more than 24 times its net profits before taxes.

Making a similar analysis for station WJLD, Bessemer, Ala., sold for $106,000, Mr. Durr asked:

"Are there elements of value in the transferors' properties and businesses which are not apparent from the information contained in their applications, or are they selling something they do not own and have no right to sell, namely, the use of a radio channel?"

Elk Hills Oil to Be Sold Publicly Aug. 15

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Some 2,500,000 barrels of crude oil from the Elk Hills naval petroleum reserve in Kern County will be offered for public sale Aug. 15, the Navy announced.

The crude, representing production for the six month period ending Dec. 31, 1944, is the first oil obtained under Congressional authority to increase Elk Hills production 50,000 barrels daily.

Coming in the
Weekly Magazine Section
in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Aug. 5, 1944
ATTACK FROM WITHIN
By Walter Lucas
UNCLE SAM DIGGING DITCHES
By Grace Kirkpatrick
PETER, HEATHER, AND THE GOATS
By Richard Lee Strout
No. 1 MOVIE PRODUCER FOR LATIN AMERICA
By Elizabeth Fagg
GLOBETROTTERS IN SCHOOL
Children of U. S. Army Officers at Fort Jay, New York
ORDER NOW

Sports News

Javery Most Proud of Hit Off Pirates

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Al Javery was sitting just inside the press gate early yesterday afternoon, feet stretched out and hands folded across his chest, looking for all the world like the fellow who owned Braves Field. Upon inquiry he informed us that he was resting.

"The manager (Bob Coleman) told me to rest instead of working out in batting practice," Javery said, grinning. "But I'm a little worried. What if he should need me in the first game as a pinch hitter?"

Late in the afternoon, after the Braves had beaten the Pittsburgh Pirates twice, 6-4 and 2-0, the shutout going to Javery, Al was spotted camped in front of his locker, a bottle of pop in one hand.

Line Drive

Your reporter hustled over in the big pitcher's direction, intending to congratulate him on his rather brilliant two-hitter over the Pirates, his first victory since June 17. But before we could say anything, Javery said: "Did you see that line drive I hit to center field in the fifth inning, Bud? Man, that ball sure was hit. It's a good thing it didn't hit anybody. They'd be out for the rest of the season."

The gang within earshot laughed and Javery, putting down the bottle of pop, headed for the shower room.

"He really pitched a great game," Bob Coleman said a minute later. "He had it out there today. I hope he can keep doing that the rest of the year. If he does, not many clubs will beat him."

Sixth Place

Those two wins over the Pirates lifted the Braves to the sixth slot in the National League, reviving the hope that perhaps, after all, the first division isn't beyond reach. Only 5½ games separated the locals from the fourth-place Giants as the Pirate series continued this afternoon. Perhaps Coleman can do it. Anyhow, it is encouraging to see Javery come up with a game like yesterday.

Frankie Frisch must be a little tired of the Braves. He has been consistent enough against other clubs to stay second or third in the pennant race for weeks, yet has lost seven out of 13 to Coleman, with one tie.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox are still holding their own in the West . . . They split a double-header at Cleveland yesterday, Yank Terry winning and Pinky Woods losing . . . Woods' control beat him . . . He passed 10, hit two batters and threw a wild pitch . . . Bobby Doerr and Tex Hughson are in line for the American League's most valuable player award, with the former having the edge . . . The Brownie lead is now 4½ games.

Bobby
DOERR
IT MUST BE GRAND TO PLAY IN A WORLD SERIES
—THE BOSTON SECOND SACKER IS HAVING THE BEST YEAR OF HIS CAREER
HE IS EASILY THE BEST SECOND BASEMAN OPERATING IN THE LEAGUE
BOBBY HAS BEEN MAKING A BOLD BID FOR BATTING HONORS IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE
PAO'
AP Features

Bobby Doerr is still doing business at the old stand, and in the same efficient manner that served to establish him as one of the great second basemen in the game. The ace of the Red Sox infield is having another of his fine seasons and, what's more, is making a spirited bid for the individual batting honors of the American League.

The only angle missing from the picture this season is the annual controversy between the supporters of Joe Gordon, the Yankee star, and the Doerr camp followers. Gordon is in the service. The everlasting debate produced no conclusive evidence as to the superiority of either star. About all one could gather was that Doerr was the more consistent (according to the record books), but Gordon the harder hitter and more likely to rise to great heights when the occasion demanded it. Gordon was as good as he wanted to be while Doerr went all out on every play.

Doerr has a wide lead in the American League batting race.

Ganzenmullers Sweep Courts At Lake Placid Club

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 31 (AP) — The rocket-racquetted New York team, Lieut. August Ganzenmuller and his wife, swept the courts at the Lake Placid Club's invitation tennis tournament to win titles in all matches.

The pair took the mixed doubles against Joseph and Linda Scheerer, West Orange, N. J., 6-1, 6-0, after a wait for a heavy rain to cease.

Mrs. Ganzenmuller joined her husband as singles and doubles champion, winning the latter title with Helen Raymond of Scarsdale.

She defeated Nancy Norton, Naugatuck, Conn., 6-4, 6-8 and 6-1 in the singles. The challenger made a stiff bid, pressing hard in the first set and winning the second. But Mrs. Ganzenmuller's more versatile attack tipped the scales in the final set.

In the women's, the winners defeated Mrs. Philip Hawk of New York and Nancy Norton, 7-5, 6-4.

Lieutenant Ganzenmuller won the men's singles title Thursday and the men's doubles with Dr. Philip Hawk of New York, Friday.

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	57	42	.576
4½	Boston	51	45	.531
5	New York	50	45	.526
6½	Cleveland	50	48	.510
8	Chicago	46	47	.495
8½	Detroit	48	50	.490
13½	Washington	42	54	.438
14	Philadelphia	42	55	.433

Results July 30

Boston 5, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
New York 10, Detroit 2.
Detroit 13, New York 7.
St. Louis 2, Washington 1 (10 inns.).
St. Louis 7, Washington 3.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.

National League

		Won	Lost	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	68	25	.731
15½	Cincinnati	53	41	.564
17	Pittsburgh	49	40	.551
24	New York	45	50	.474
24½	Chicago	41	47	.466
29½	Boston	39	55	.415
30	Philadelphia	37	54	.407
31½	Brooklyn	37	57	.394

Results July 30

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 7 (11 inns.).
New York 8, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 9, New York 3.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 11, Philadelphia 2.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2195
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9600

San Francisco Mermaid Shatters Several Marks

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31 (AP)—Comely Ann Curtis, San Francisco's 18-year-old swimming champion, today holds as many records as her years.

The 155-pound mermaid winnowed through Fleishhacker pool in the Pacific Association Amateur Athletic Union championships yesterday to shatter two world and four American records.

Paced by Sister

Paced at the start by her sister Sue, 17, she bettered the 880-yard and 800-meter records held by R. Hveger of Denmark and the United States records for 440, 880, and 1,000 yards and 800 meters in the women's freestyle.

If her international records are accepted, she will be the first United States girl to hold a world swim record in 15 years.

Miss Curtis was clocked at 5m. 26.5s. for 440 yards to better the 5.30.1 Mary Ryan of Louisville, Ky., set in 1940 at Portland, Ore.

At 880 yards in 11.08.6, Miss Curtis bested the 11.16.1 world record Miss Hveger established in Stockholm in 1937. Her time for that stretch disposed of another world mark—the 800 meters—set in Copenhagen in 1936 by Miss Hveger at 11:26.4.

Coached by Sava

The San Franciscan's time likewise topped the United States 800-meter time of 11:15.6 set by Nancy Merki of Portland, Ore., at Highpoint, N. C., in 1941, and Miss Ryan's 11:26.4 record for the 800-yard long course achieved at Portland in 1940.

She continued on to a new American time of 12:42 for 1,000 yards, shattering the 13:23.8 feat by her swimming ideal, Helene Madison of Seattle, at New York City in 1931.

Charles Sava, under whose tutelage Miss Curtis has been setting records since 1942, has entered her in the national meet at Kansas City Aug. 18-20.

The five-foot 11-inch girl has been swimming two to three miles in nightly practice. She last cracked United States records in April at the Far Western meet at Oakland, Calif.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Pigskin paragraphs:

Camp Lejune, the big Marine base at New River N. C., where Notre Dame's mighty Angelo Bertelli was transferred not so long ago, has notified opponents it will not have a football team this fall, thus leaving open dates for Bainbridge, Md., Parris Island, Jax Air Base, Chapel Hill, and others . . . Yale ended its six-week spring training grind without using a football, calisthenics forming the keynote . . . Michigan's Fritz Crisler didn't want to play Marquette at night in Milwaukee Sept. 23, but finally went for a 7 p. m. starting time so they'll start in the dusk and finish under the arcs.

* * *

We're asking you!

No. 1—What major league team suffered the greatest number of shutouts one season, and the least the following year?

No. 2—Who was the only major league pitcher with a second division club to lead the loop in winning percentage?

(Answers at the end—but don't peek now.)

* * *

Back in 1905, when they were known as the Superbas, the Brooklyn won 48 and lost 104—their worst season. To beat that record of futility the Dodgers must lose 51 of their remaining 60 games, but if anyone in the league can do it, the Bums can.

When Bucky Walters beat the Dodgers in a 10-inning relief role early this year, it was only the second time in his career he copped a verdict in the "game-saver" role . . . and Danny Litwhiler's three-run homer against the Phils last week market the first time he had hit safely this year as a pinch-hitter, outside of the All-Star game.

Answers to Questions: No. 1—Pittsburgh, 14 in 1921, two in 1922. No. 2—Bill Bernhard, Cleveland, 1902, won 18 lost 5, team finished fifth.

Pauline Betz Wins Sea Bright Finals From Miss Osborne

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 31 (AP)—Pauline Betz, national title holder from Los Angeles, proved her ability again yesterday when she defeated Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, in the final round of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Clubs 56th annual invitation tennis tournament, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

This was the first time in the tournament that Miss Betz was forced to extra sets. Previously, she had beaten Dorothy Head, of Alameda, Calif., Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, and Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., in straight sets.

A. Louise Brough, of Beverly Hills and Miss Osborne, the national doubles champions, won the doubles final in straight sets by defeating Miss Betz and Miss Hart 6—2, 6—3.

Week-End Briefs

By the Associated Press

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont.—Ken Thorburn, 32-year-old Toronto sculler, turned in ironman feat by winning four singles events in annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta.

CLEMENTON, N. J. — James McLane, 14-year-old Akron, Ohio, youth; set new record of 1:16:33.4 in winning junior National AAU long-distance swimming championship.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Georgia Tech won Southeastern AAU swimming tournament. Riviera Club of Indianapolis won women's team title.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ann Curtis, 18, San Francisco lassie, set new women's world record of 11:08.6 for 880-yard freestyle swimming event.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J. — Papline Betz, Los Angeles, won invitation Seabright tennis tourney by beating Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

DETROIT—Sam Byrd put together rounds of 72-66—138 to beat Craig Wood by eight strokes in 36-hole medal play challenge golf match for $2,500 in War Bonds. Wood posted rounds of 74-72.

Argentina Claims Compliance With Rio de Janeiro Agreement

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Argentine Government's explanation of its actions in relation to the Axis contends that Argentina is aiding the United Nations war effort by lending products which now are better than a money loan.

The explanation, made available here through reliable channels and circulated to all chiefs of Argentine diplomatic missions, also asserts Argentina has complied with the letter and spirit of the accords reached at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of American Foreign Ministers.

The explanatory memorandum apparently is one to which Secretary of State Cordell Hull referred in denunciation of Argentina on Wednesday. It reached the U. S. Government from at least three sources.

Secretary Hull said this and another memorandum, contents of which have not been disclosed, reinforced "the conclusion that the extremist pro-Nazi elements of the present regime, which were largely responsible for the overthrow of the Ramirez Government, have been able to block any efforts that might have been made to proceed vigorously and adequately against Axis activities."

Meanwhile Adrian Escobar, Argentina Ambassador who has been recalled to Buenos Aires, said the recent speech by Foreign Minister Orlando Peluffo showed that Argentina "has always been faithful to its word and has lived up generally to her obligations."

In an interview, Señor Escobar expressed the hope that the "policy of the Argentine Government will be understood finally and appreciated in all its value."

In the memorandum, the Farrell Government of Argentina said it was inexact to assert its sales to the United Nations were good business. It pointed out that British payments for Argentine meat have been blocked and that £62,000,000 of Argentine credit is now tied up in London. At least as much, it added, is blocked in the U. S. by inability to buy products here.

The memorandum said Argentina bought iron from Spain and copper from Chile but said these were used only by firms whose activities do not compromise American security and harmony.

Argentina has complied fully with the Rio accord calling for freedom of exports to other American countries, the memorandum said. It added that this policy has not been changed even in the case of countries which discriminate against Argentina by reducing their exports to her or refusing export permits.

A report this month shows four important German spy groups have been broken up, the Government statement continued.

Argentina pointed out it had closed Transocean, DNB, Domei, and Servicio Informativo Americano of Genoa, all Axis news agencies.

In addition, the memorandum added, the Argentine Government has given 150,000 tons of wheat to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and 50,000 tons directly to Greece. An initial credit of $1,250,000 has been given Rome for food and sanitary needs, the note said, and Argentine wheat has sent to Brazil to relieve an acute shortage last year. This was done, it explained, by diverting two ships already en route to other ports.

The memo also listed steps taken to prevent a leakage of such products as diamonds, Mica, quartz and quinine to the Axis.

Fronda Blacklisted

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The United States yesterday put the pro-Axis newspaper La Fronda of Buenos Aires on its blacklist. The action was described here as completing the blacklisting of all the important Axis papers in Argentina.

La Fronda was named by the Government July 26 in its policy declaration on nonrecognition of the Argentine Government until that Government gets into the United Nations' camp.

The papers named as "Axis papers" were Deutsche La Plate Zeitung, Il Mattino d'Italia, El Federal, and La Fronda. It was said that these papers "day after day have been viciously attacking the United States while enthusiastically supporting the Axis cause and furthering Axis propaganda.

Wallace Says Party Success Tied to Farmer-Labor Unity

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 29 (AP) — Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said today that the Democratic Party could succeed in the November elections "only if it brings the farmer and the worker together on a liberal, constructive platform," and that one function of "a liberal, constructive Democratic Party is to keep the West and the South united."

Presiding as the permanent chairman of the Iowa Democratic State Platform Convention, Mr. Wallace praised the South, a section which played a large part in his defeat for renomination at the National Convention last week.

In his prepared address he did not mention Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, who defeated him on the second ballot.

Mr. Wallace, who has rested at his home here since the Chicago convention, repeated a remark he made there after his bid for renomination failed—that "the liberal cause has not been defeated and will not be."

"It merely is in the process of being reborn," he continued. ". . . That cause cannot die no matter what may happen temporarily to certain individuals."

Democrats who fight farmer-labor unity, Mr. Wallace said, "are Republicans wearing false faces. . . ."

Mr. Wallace asserted that a segment of the press and radio "controlled by evil monetary interests continually fans every flame of prejudice which will maintain hatred between the farmer and worker" and added that "the problem is to do something effective about it."

Mr. Wallace declared "it is important to say a word about my Southern friends."

"The farmers of the Middle West owe a lot to the farmers of the South," he said. "We would never have gotten satisfactory agricultural legislation if it had not been for men like Marvin Jones, Senator John Bankhead and Senator Alben Barkley.

"True, there are certain reactionary leaders, but these men are usually financed directly or indirectly from the North. More and more an intelligent, constructive liberal leadership will arise in the South which will not owe anything directly or indirectly to Wall Street or to outworn prejudices. [Senator] Claude Pepper of Florida and Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia illustrate what I mean. Watch these men. They are young and have a sense of future trends."

Deterioration of N. Y. Realty Brings Warning of Architects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—A warning that real property in New York, taken as a whole, is deteriorating faster than it is being replaced, is contained in a report by the Committee on Civic Design and Development of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, made public here today.

Deterioration is widspread throughout the City, the report says, stressing that it is not confined to the slums or to blighted areas, but extends to office and loft structures, piers, terminals, and warehouses.

Definite Area Named

The area between Chambers Street and Twenty-third Street and East River to North River is described in the report as "a vast no-man's land" despite its excellent rapid transit facilities. Since the district cannot seem to "find" itself, the report continues, "all classes of property within it, whether residential or business, are sadly and steadily deteriorating."

New York's function as a port is seen hampered by deterioration of the old Washington Market in lower Manhattan. "Here," the report says, "the huge business, transacted in receiving and distributing the larger part of fruits and vegetables that are shipped into New York, is forced to operate in a jumbled mass of antiquated structures and narrow crowded streets at a considerable loss—a loss reflected in high prices of fruits and vegetables."

Taxes Called Minor Factor

The report takes issue with the theory prevalent in some quarters that the burden of taxes on real property is largely responsible for the deterioration and unsatisfactory finances of many New York buildings.

Taxes are only "a minor factor" in this situation, the report holds, laying the blame on the present zoning resolution and procedures as to master planning.

"The present zoning ordinance," the report continues, "does not provide for a balanced use of the land, since it allots a great excess of land to particular uses, especially 'business,' which is not justified by future expectancies or needs.

"This results in a trend away from the center of the City," the report emphasizes, with the result that "ratables decrease at the core—where the most valuable real estate should be located—and the City's finances are strained to provide improvements and utilities in new outlying sections."

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .359.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 75.
Runs Batted In—Sanders, St. Louis, 71.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 134.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 34.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home Runs—Ott, New York 22.
Stolen Bases—Lupien, Philadelphia, 13.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 9-1 (.900).

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .332.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 74.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 67.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 122.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 32.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-2 (.833).

Churches Urged to Use Veterans as Teachers

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP) — A Navy chaplain suggested July 30 that churches use returned servicemen as church or Sunday school teachers to "combat the slump in young people's attendance and at the same time give the servicemen an opportunity for development."

Capt. James V. Claypool, author of "God on a Battlewagon" and former chaplain on the U. S. S. South Dakota, told the annual meeting of the Board of Lay Activities of the Methodist Church:

"The servicemen will have something deep and genuine to contribute to boys, and will be admirably fitted to hold the interest and loyalty of youth."

Making Room With a Push

SEATTLE (AP)—A driver for the Overlake Transit Company believes in putting it right up to passengers on his crowded bus.

His plea: "Kindly push your neighbor to the rear."

Plenty of Food, But Less Meat, Due This Year

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Reflecting reduced supplies and a lower level of livestock production, civilian meat supplies during the fall and early winter may be 8 to 10 per cent below those available in the first half of this year.

The forecast was given by the Agriculture Department today in a report on the food situation which said that food supplies as a whole will be relatively plentiful during the fall and winter.

Reduced supplies of meats and dairy products will be offset, the report said, by larger supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables and cereal products.

The Department said the civilian food supply is being maintained at present levels despite large war requirements because of the "tremendous increase" in total food production since the beginning of the war. The volume of agricultural production of foods for sale and farm use in 1944 is expected to be 38 per cent above the 1935-39 average and almost 5 per cent larger than last year. Most of this increase over 1943 will be in food grains—principally wheat—fruits, truck crops, and meats.

The Department said meat production this year probably will reach 25,000,000,000 pounds, dressed weight, or the largest of record. The greater portion of this production came in the first half of the year, however. Because storage facilities were not adequate to carry over any larger quantities of meat from periods of peak production to the latter part of the year, civilian consumers benefited from large supplies during the spring and summer.

The Department said that during the coming months, seasonal increases are expected in beef and veal production. But they will be offset by an expected decrease of 15 per cent in the production of pork.

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BOSTON, Fenway—Well furnished 6 rooms, bath and shower; choice view and location; available Oct. 1; rent $150. Com. 0857.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young lady, Christian Scientist, desires roommate. Downtown section. REpublic 9755.

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FURNITURE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Chippendale unusually beautiful mahogany dining set, cost $700; also mahogany bookcase, cost $100. Lss. 6234 (Mass.).

BEDROOM set for sale; excellent condition; can be seen evenings after seven. 439 Washington St., Brookline, Mass., Suite 1.

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
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3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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Always Ask for
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Ask for Descriptive Booklet
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Argences (är'-zhäns')—French city southeast of Caen.

Kaunas (kou'-näs)—Old capital of Lithuania.

Lajatico (lä-yä'-tê-kō)—City 12 miles from the Arno.

Marusic, Drago (drä'-gō mä'-rōō-shēt-y')—Tito representative in new Yugoslav Cabinet.

Périers (pā'-ryā')—French town, important communications center.

Pontorson (pôN'-tôr'-sôN')—Normandy town at base of Cherbourg peninsula.

Russev, Lieut. Gen. Russi (rōō'-sō rōō'-sēf)—Minister of War in the new pro-Nazi Bulgarian government.

Sutej, Dr. Juraj (yōō'-rī shōō'-tē-ī)—Minister of Finance, Trade, and Industry in new Yugoslav Cabinet.

Villers-Bocage (vē'-lâr'-bō'-kàzh')—Town in Normandy, important communications center.

Vukosavlyevic, Sreten (srē'-tēn vōō'-kō-sä'-vlyē-vēt'-y')—Tito representative in new Yugoslav Cabinet.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Livorno (lē-vôr'-nō)—City in Italy captured by the Allies.

Regensburg (rā'-gēns-bōōrK)—German industrial city.

Schweinfurt (shvīn'-fōōrt)—German industrial city.

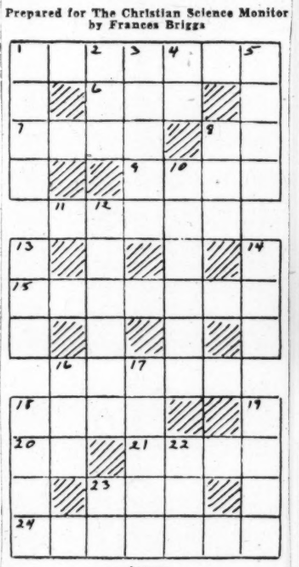
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofa; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

Use hospitality one to another without grudging. As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another.—1 PETER 4:9, 10

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What shrub has fragrant white blossome from which perfume is extracted?
6—Coal scuttle is what?
7—Whom does Dinorah love in Meyerbeer's opera?
8—Suffix to denote an agent.
9—What is a kind of rich fabric used for evening coats, blouses, etc.?
11—What actress was teamed with Jack Norworth?
15—What persons sound military signals on musical instruments?
16—Would you roast, lasso, or plant a snapdragon?
18—What is the Spanish form of John?
20—Who was a giant king of Bashan, conquered by the Israelites?
21—If you had something described as a "Ming," would it be a boat, vase, or shoe?
23—Purpose.
24—Who is Dorothy Gish's sister?

Down
1—What was Milton's first name?
2—Pronoun.
3—"— on the Shore."
4—The syringa is State flower of what State of United States (abbr.)?
5—What fictional heroine loved Edward Fairfax Rochester?
8—What is name of a famous Prussian watering place?
10—In what sea are the Sporades located?
12—Portuguese West Africa is also called what?
13—To decline.
14—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
16—What small dog has a short, broad nose, wrinkled face, and tightly curled tail?
17—What is an iron block on which metals are hammered and shaped?
18—What is first name of Producer Nixon
19—How would you describe meat eaten by Jack Sprat?
in the play "Over 21"?
22—Friend (Fr.).
23—Symbol for aluminum is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Today's Quotation

If thou seest aught amiss in another, mend it in thyself.—BURTON.

In Lighter Vein

Also Proud

A small group of Army brides were bragging about their husbands. The first remarked that at last hers had attained his majority. "Bill has just got notice of his captaincy!" thrilled the second. The third hinted that her man was hoping for his first lieutenancy that month.

In a brief pause the fourth bride burst out bravely, "Well, Johnny still has his privacy, anyway!"—Reader's Digest.

The Best, However

The master of the household, exasperated by the new cook's attempts at cooking a meal, asked her to come to the breakfast table.

After a long tirade he pointed at his plate.

"Look at that piece of bacon I've served my wife," he said. "Absolutely uneatable! And this piece I've taken for myself isn't much better."—Exchange.

Regulated Fishing

The only deep-sea fishery under international regulation, the Pacific halibut fishery, is controlled jointly by the United States and Canada to protect the industry from depletion and extinction.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"Everything's slightly higher, now . . . the war, you know!"

Brevities

A Scotsman recently played a piano for 48 hours without stopping. He is then said to have returned the instrument to the dealer who had let him have it on two days' approval.—London Opinion.

A geologist is of the opinion that Britain is slowly tilting towards the South. No doubt the situation will be restored somewhat when the invasion armies have gone over.—Punch (c).

All the experts at the international monetary conference were agreed about one thing—that Uncle Sam will lend more cash than anybody else.—The Indianapolis News.

New Toys for Old

(Birmingham Post)

Birmingham, England

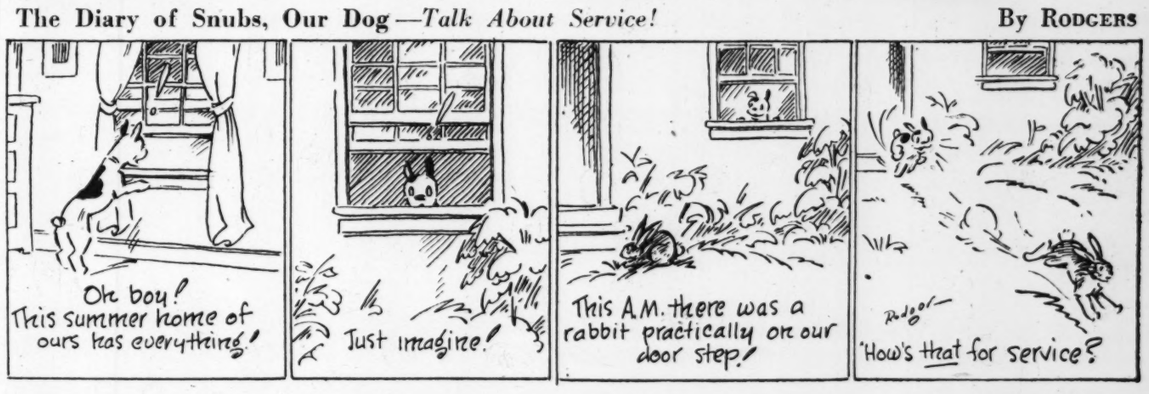
Manicurists driving heavy tractors and enjoying it and playboys doing gallant work in the Forces are familiar news. To one small woman unfamiliar work has brought great happiness. She is a cripple and very frail. For well over twenty years she had sat in the workroom of a famous London dressmaker, doing exquisite hand embroidery on lovely clothes. Board of Trade restrictions put an end to this. The difficulty was to find another job—and a difficulty it proved to be, until someone had a bright idea. Board of Trade regulations also restrict severely the production and quality of new toys, but small children need their stimulus as much as ever. Old and battered toys of every sort are bought up by a large firm and the small woman, sits all day with paint pot and glue, needle and thread, restoring dolls and other toys to something resembling their erstwhile beauty. The careful fingers work miracles and the happiness of their owner infects the whole department.

The Taffles—*Nocturnal Soliloquy* By PALMER

WHAT WILL SQUIGGLES THINK OF ME WHEN HE FINDS OUT I CAN'T RIDE A BIKE!
HE THINKS I CAN DO ANYTHING -HE THINKS I'M A WASHINGTON-A LINCOLN-A-A-SUPERMAN!
I JUST CAN'T DESTROY THAT CHILD'S FAITH IN ME-HIS IDEAL-
HE SHALL NEVER KNOW !!
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*False Alarm* By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Talk About Service!* By RODGERS


Oh boy! This summer home of ours has everything!
Just imagine!
This A.M. there was a rabbit practically on our door step!
'How's that for service?

The Adventures of Waddles—*In Other Words—K. P.* By THE HAGERS

WITH YOUR PERMISSION I'LL COOK YOUR DINNER.
THIS ISN'T REQUIRED, YOU KNOW.
YES IT IS! REQUIREMENT NO. 7 IN THE DUCK SCOUT BOOK.
HEY! WON'T YOU STAY AND DINE WITH US ?
NO THANKS. DON'T FORGET TO PUT OUT THE FIRE.
I WONDER WHAT REQUIREMENT NO. 8 IS?
FOR YOU, IT'S WASHING DISHES!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Progress in Normandy

On the map, the terrain southeast of Caen appears more favorable for the mechanized war of movement that the Allies are seeking in Normandy than does the area further to the south, identified roughly—and no longer accurately—as the Coutances sector. But contours are only part of the story.

For what the Germans lacked in hills and dales they were apparently able to more than make up for in deep defenses of armor and men. They achieved what has been called a "bolt" position, and they absorbed Montgomery's great drive and held it.

However, they no doubt committed a sizable portion of their force to this job, so when the American power lunge was loosed it found German local reserves already committed.

It is now estimated that at least five German divisions have been eliminated by this American push, and a swing up against the German flank and rear in the Caen sector is viewed as possible. This means that the Germans must quickly summon reserves from the North, or from the South, or see their central front collapse.

If they weaken any part of their coastal defense, the Germans must expect new Allied landings; for more men and matériel than can presently be employed in Normandy are still poised in the British Isles. If they do not weaken their coastal strength, the Germans may expect to find the vastly superior Allied forces come into more devastating play as the scope of the break out of Normandy is expanded.

The German prospects in France, in other words, are not rosy. There is some talk that the Germans find themselves in this unhappy position because Marshal Rommel may no longer be directing their part of the fray. The fate, or whereabouts of Marshal Rommel, however, is now immaterial.

The Allies have brought twice the force to bear which the Nazis have available. Their troops are fresh, their machines new, their leadership good.

Little needs to be added to the reports from the Russian front. The Red Army has broken loose from the fixed lines the Nazis had erected. It is a war of movement on a new and historic scale, and it is a war of one-way movement—to Germany.

The question remains as to how long the Germans will continue the unequal struggle. The military clique, composed of calculating realists, can recognize the inevitable. But the Nazis are flinging away German soldiers in a fright-filled gamble to save themselves somehow from the noose.

In their warped world they hold launching areas at frightful cost, and toil at new robots and rockets, fresh horrors and cataclysms, hoping yet to force a bargain.

When Joe Changes Clothes

"Lately at this post," writes a soldier from Fort Warren, Wyo., "and I suspect at other posts as well, there has been much haphazard conversation among soldiers about what a bowl of cherries civilian life will be when they return to it. To counteract this type of thinking, the Fort Warren Sentinel, the servicemen's weekly, carried an editorial. I hope you find it worthy of comment."

While admitting that the GI bill of rights will help—though it will hardly enable the ex-soldier to live like Doris Duke—the Sentinel advises:

> Save your money, buy bonds, make a down payment on a farm or a small business. Don't count on help from any quarter. Be prepared to go it alone. To do that successfully will require the same courage and resourcefulness that it took to whip the enemy in combat.

The advice is good, but it should be accompanied by a reminder to employers that they are under obligation to give returned veterans their old jobs. GI Joe, Barnacle Bill, and the others will be wise not to expect a sedan chair at the railway station, but certainly each one of us at home is open to a charge of ingratitude if, able to help, he fails to do his utmost to repay the debt he owes the men in uniform.

No postwar rehabilitation job, it is to be hoped, should go so far back as restoring the Colossus of Rhodes, or even the Pharos of Alexandria.

Perhaps a Willkie-Wallace ticket would satisfy a number of those who were not satisfied by the two Chicago conventions.

Speaking of not changing horses, apparently the advice doesn't hold good when it comes to Vice-Presidents.

If Turkey Fights

Though it does seem a little late for Turkey to be signalling the Allied victory band wagon for a ride, there are reasons why the Allies may well invite the Turks to get aboard for the remainder of the trip. For example, Turkish bases for air operations against Nazi-held Aegean islands still would be useful though perhaps not quite so valuable as when an Allied drive through the Balkans was discussed before the Normandy invasion.

Should Turkey now break with the Axis, the postwar rewards for this action could not, of course, be great. It will be remembered, in fact, that one reason Turkey did not take big risks earlier was frankly put by its officials when they said that, besides being too exposed to German attack, Turkey was a satisfied nation with no territorial ambitions.

Despite this statement, one suspects there are some Mediterranean islands which Turkey might like, if they could be had at Italy's expense. But it would seem that the most considerable returns to Turkey for participation in the war now would be the Allies' postwar good will and a record of active opposition to the Nazis. The position of Turkey in postwar trade and credit negotiations, and as a neighbor of Russia, would doubtless be improved by Turkey's entrance into the postwar era as a belligerent member of the United Nations front.

Argentina and Spain

Suppositions that Washington's stiffening attitude toward Argentina indicated a hardening of the Allied diplomatic front against Fascism everywhere have been disappointed. General Franco manages somehow to retain benefits apparently bought with the most negative imaginable form of service to the United Nations. It is not what he might have done for the Allied cause, but chiefly some of the things he refrained from doing against it that keep him in London's and Washington's good graces.

It looks like a case of enormous gratitude for small favors. But doubtless a domestic political influence is at work in both the British and American capitals, combining economic and religious interests against a clear-cut policy toward Spanish Fascism.

Of course the intensification of United States pressure on Argentina does not necessarily call for similar pressure on Spain. For beneath the surface, the problem of building Pan-American unity is not simply one of activity against the reactionary Farrell regime in Argentina but of tactful co-operation with other South American countries who share Argentina's regard for Spain as a cultural and spiritual motherland.

The inconsistencies of statecraft are rarely as glaring as they appear superficially. But there remains the question to what extent Allied policy toward Franco is a wartime continuation of those prewar policies, "nonintervention" and appeasement, by which London and Washington gave Fascism and Naziism a free hand for experiments in violent methods of imposing despotism "peace" by "peace" upon the world.

Pipe Down

To that fellow who has successfully developed a rustproof furnace pipe, here's a sweep of our hat. For he's really done something—if you know what we mean. And what man doesn't?

Oh, it wasn't so bad when plumbers were at beck and call to have that furnace pipe taken down in the spring and put back in the fall. In fact, our plumber—we'd like a word with him—assured us before he left that there's "nothing to it."

After two years of struggling with yards of furnace pipe, there's many a man who has yet to decide whether the greater strain on being a gentleman on all occasions comes with taking the pipe down or putting it up. It is little wonder that decisions have been made on the spur of the moment to let the pipe rust until it dropped off by itself.

Of course, every man finally gets the pipe back somehow or other. Don't ask him how. Even the assorted tools—screwdriver, pliers, small sledge hammer, file, shoehorn, and kitchen knife—do not add up to a complete explanation.

Yes, Mr. Hardwareman, you can put us down for six lengths of that new non-rusting furnace pipe. We are going to wait for the plumber to come back and put it up.

The Surrey With the Fringe on Top

Knox in the Memphis, Tennessee, Commercial Appeal

Our Readers Say—

Protests Sentence of Flier

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following news item has distressed me so much that I feel I must do something:

> Confinement for life with hard labor has been ordered by court martial for Second Lieut. Howard Stittsworth, 21 years old, Luke Field flier, for decapitation of motorist with the wing tip of his ground-skimming training plane. Stittsworth, from Wakefield, Kan., was found guilty on all counts, including murder.

Surely this is an appallingly severe sentence. Can it really be called murder unless there was intention to kill? Carelessness, recklessness, disobedience, any or all of these, but not murder!

Are the American people content to allow a boy of only 21, a boy, moreover, who was willing to fight for the honor of his country, perhaps to die for it, to be herded with hardened criminals, and his whole life broken, for a crime due to the faults of youth? It has amazed me that no protest, so far as I have seen, has been made.

EMILY F. ROBERTS

Victoria, British Columbia

In Justice to Mr. Sidis

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the passing of William J. Sidis on July 17, I had hoped that there would be buried forever all the adverse publicity that dogged the life of Mr. Sidis since his early childhood.

Bill Sidis had entered Harvard as a special student at the age of 11. He was not a mathematical genius, nor any other type of genius or "prodigy" in spite of so many allegations to the contrary. When he was old enough to realize that his father had made him a guinea pig for the study of certain neurological and psychological theories, he rebelled against it. He always wanted to be a lawyer, contrary to the wishes of his parents; and in fact spent two years at Harvard Law School, during all of which time they wanted him to study medicine. His later desire to work as an office clerk rather than at any other vocation was based upon his physical inability to do any manual labor, and general inability to get and maintain any more lucrative position because of the "prodigy" publicity that hounded him.

When in 1937 a certain New York periodical published a rather vicious and scurrilous article pertaining to Bill Sidis, he took legal action against them and obtained proper redress and satisfaction, even though certain publications have stated continuously that he had "lost the case."

When he was sentenced for inciting to riot in 1919, it must have been on very flimsy evidence, as the case was later nol prossed in the Superior Court. It is to the shame of certain publications, which continuously published the fact that he had been sentenced but neglected to mention the subsequent nol pros.

I hope that this letter will in some measure correct misconceptions about an individual who lived a decent life in spite of handicaps.

WILLIAM ARONOFF

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

"They Are Not Prisoners"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would take me reams of paper and a Webster dictionary to describe fully my heartfelt appreciation for your wonderful editorial, "They Are Not Prisoners." Yours is the first paper that I have seen that came to the defense of these men. The man who wrote your editorial should be highly lauded for taking the right attitude. I am not Italian nor am I of Italian descent, but I am an American and I have taken time out to inquire about the other side of the story. Keep up the fine work!

Boston — JOSEPH MOORE

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

On the Way Out

The Bookshelf

When Howard K. Smith, CBS reporter, took the "last train from Berlin" in December, 1941, among his journalistic friends who came to bid him good-by at the station was presumably the Swedish newspaperman, Gunnar Th. Pihl, representative of the Sydsvenska Dagbladet.

On and off since 1931 Germany had been his beat. He was there during Heinrich Brüning's chancellorship and later, when the Nazis marched into power with flaming torches in their hands and the Horst Wessel song on their lips. He covered the internecine slaughter of June, 1934, for his paper and, after a four-year assignment to Russia he returned to Berlin in 1938. Five years later he left the Reich's capital—not quite voluntarily, but with an expulsion order in his pocket and Gestapo men at his side.

Since the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States, firsthand and unbiased information about conditions inside the Reich have been scarce. Tales of recent repatriates have not clarified the picture; in spite of interesting details, they bore too plainly the stamp of the internment camps where their authors had been forced to live for many months.

As a Swedish national, Gunnar Pihl enjoyed not only the freedom denied to his American and British colleagues but even more freedom than ordinary German citizens. This gave him a head-start of which he has made the most in GERMANY—THE LAST PHASE. (New York: Knopf. $3.) His report covers the eighteen months from New Year's Day, 1942, to August, 1943, during which period the war made its great turn. It was the period of Stalingrad, Tunisia, and Sicily, of growing thunder in the air, of the ebbing of German strength and the rising of Allied power.

Mr. Pihl shows how the German people, all the way down from the leaders, were affected by the events and how they reacted to them. His considered judgment, as the title of his book indicates, is that the Nazi regime has reached its last phase. He does not think that Heinrich Himmler's anti-defeatist measures will be able to hold the masses in check much longer. "Executions," he writes, "have their intended terrorizing effect only up to a certain limit. . . . When that limit has been passed, the effects cease."

Germany, he says, is doomed for two reasons. First, because it has been drained of too much of its material and mental strength. Second, because "the lower stratum" which has floated up into the place of power will not be able to master the task it has set itself, despite its demagogic and organizational dexterity. "There was too much muscle and too little mind there."

However, the author strongly emphasizes that when he wrote, there was no organized opposition in the Reich. Although he feels sure that there are considerably fewer Nazis in Germany than Communists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Conservatives, he maintains that the masses of non- and anti-Nazis can do no more than "signal the end." The only power able to break Hitler's control from within is the army, which, until recently, continued to tolerate the SS and to remain aloof from "politics."

Though great things have happened since the author left Berlin, most of his reasoning must still be regarded as valid. It is only now, in the wake of the Normandy battle and the tremendous Russian sweep westward, that some of the German generals seem to be reconsidering their attitude. But whether an overthrow of Naziism by the militarists would not inaugurate another regime of "too much muscle and too little mind" is a question which Mr. Pihl dodges in his otherwise highly informative and brilliantly written book.

E. S. P.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

To Have a Friend . . .

The only reward of virtue is virtue; the only way to have a friend is to be one.—"Spiritual Laws," by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Since D-Day in Normandy

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Since D-Day (a comment on the use of that term will be made later) there have been dozens of off- and on-the-record press conferences held here by men who took part in that epochal event, by men who helped plan and execute it, by men who have visited the Normandy front.

The press appreciates these gatherings, for they fill in many of the missing parts in any comprehension of military moves.

For example, Secretary Stimson dropped hints at his press conference the other day that provide one explanation why up to that time the Allied offensive in Normandy had not pushed out of the Caen-Saint-Lô area. Apparently the Port of Cherbourg, captured a month ago, is still so completely wrecked that it is almost useless. Men and matériel continue to pour into Normandy through the beachheads.

What has happened at Cherbourg? That question gets no official answer, but it is evident that the Allies have run into an unexpected delay in repairing the harbor. The inference is that German destruction and Nazi mines have proved considerably greater obstacles than anticipated.

Then there is the explanation advanced that deflates the criticism that undue caution has been exhibited by Allied leaders in Normandy. It says there has been no break-through because the Allies could not break through. The battle around Caen and Coutances—or to put it more broadly, the battle for Normandy—is actually the battle for France. The Nazis know that when the Allies can break out of the 90-mile Normandy peninsula front, the front-line in the West will be extended manyfold.

Where will they get the manpower to defend such lengthened lines? Their best hope (in fact, their only hope) according to this explanation is to confine the fighting in France to the Normandy peninsula. That explains why they are fighting with such desperation. That explains why the Nazis have pulled in divisions from other coastal areas. That explains why the Nazi elite, the SS troops, comprise such a large proportion of Nazi troops in Normandy.

All persons back from Normandy speak of the high morale of the Allied troops. There are plenty of reasons—adequate training and the world's best equipment. But there are a lot of other reasons which play their part. For instance, the G. I.'s at the front are never far from a PX with plenty of chocolate bars.

When bombers take off by the thousands from British bases to bomb the Continent they may fly hundreds of miles out of their course just to pass over Normandy. Why? Because there's no morale booster like the sight of a thousand of your own bombers winging it across the skies into enemy territory. It gives the infantryman in his foxhole the lift that counts.

Another morale booster is the fanatic zeal the Allied High Command shows in keeping divisions up to their full strength. Allied infantrymen hear and see the enemy's divisions cut down sometimes in half, and no replacements come, because Berlin just hasn't got them to send. But when Allied strength is cut by casualties, SHAEF sees that it is stepped back up immediately.

A word about that buzzbomb or rocket bomb. The other day big headlines appeared reporting the Nazis using new, giant rockets twice the size of the previous ones. What happened, according to information here, is that some amateur mixed up his weights and measures. Instead of referring to them as 1,000 kilogram rockets, he called them 2,000 pounds.

Before closing, one comment on that use of the term D-Day. D-Day in the history books, in the press, in the majority of people's thoughts means and will undoubtedly continue to mean June 6, 1944. Actually, there have been dozens of D-Days. There will be dozens more. To the men who landed on Guam, D-Day is July 21. To the soldiers in Africa, in Sicily, in Italy, there have been others.

The Familiar Can Be Strange

A Letter From Normandy

By Mallory Browne

What is it really like to be back in France after five years? The answer is, Strangely familiar.

I am writing this, for instance, in a beautiful old moated chateau farm somewhere in Normandy. It has that native mellowness of dwellings that are a part of the land on which they repose.

As I write, a blond, blue-eyed Norman farmer goes silently about his evening chores barely glancing at swarms of American soldiers who have taken over his chateau—no more probably than he did at Germans.

Ducks and chickens and a few geese wander around a garden bright with roses. The farmer's wife harnesses the only farm hand left—a little donkey—and goes out over the moat into the field and milks the brown and white and black and white Normandy cows that are still among the best milch cattle in the world. Soldiers play in the grass with a little mongrel puppy and with the farmer's little girl.

But in a near-by field mobile power plants rumble and chug, providing electricity for transmitting thousands of words describing the Battle of Normandy to the outside world. Broadcasters speak from a caravan studio that is a marvel of compact efficiency, and are heard all over the United States.

There is a lovely old dovecote at one corner of the moat—but it is empty, and instead of cooing of doves, the air is full of roaring bombers and fighters—and there goes a deafening bang of a big antiaircraft gun. It has been this way—this queer mixture of strange and familiar—from the start.

Through a porthole as we approached the shore of France one morning, Cherbourg looked much the same as I had seen it before from a porthole of a trans-Atlantic liner. But this porthole was in a British warship escorting a convoy across to the invasion beaches.

And the invasion beaches themselves: they were the same I had wandered along before, but what a difference. I felt not as if I had set foot once more on French soil, but as if I had been set down in a dream on the sandy wasteland where some vast TVA or Boulder Dam project was being prepared somewhere in America.

Not until we got to Bayeux did I really feel I was back in France. Despite the throngs of soldiers, despite the unending rumble of military convoys through the narrow streets, despite the huge tanks with their ugly long snout-like cannon—all at once I knew France was essentially unchanged, for France still smelled exactly the same.

Lots of other things essentially French are unchanged too: shopkeepers, usually elderly men or women, still sit imperturbably in the half-open doors of their shops in the evenings. Families still linger at table after dinner, at the open window or the door of the living room looking onto the street. But bread is scarce and some things scarcer. The shops have little enough in them, potatoes are short and carefully rationed and yet the store windows are full of that wonderful treat, Camembert cheese: you can walk in and buy as many cheeses as you want for about a shilling apiece—about twenty cents.

Yes, Bayeux is much the same, under the ruffled surface of its military trimmings. At a local movie, "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble" is playing—under the auspices of ENSA, the British military amusement organization. But around the corner I spotted an antique shop. The shutters were up, but inside was a wealth of lovely old French antique furniture and bibelots—at prices only about five times prewar prices. German officers, the woman proprietor said, had bought quite a lot—mostly pictures which they cut out of frames, and small objects—they weren't allowed to ship large objects or pieces of furniture back to Germany.

Up near the front—or for that matter wherever fighting has been heavy—it's a different story, of course. A sad story. Damage and destruction to many Normandy villages and small towns have been terrific. Modern bombs and heavy guns wreak destruction on a scale far worse than in the last war. Wherever their dwellings are habitable, peasants and villagers have stuck to them with all the stubborn homing instinct of the little French donkey I saw in the burning ruins of his stable-yard, and which refused to leave even when a bulldozer shoved the remains of two big German tanks almost under his nose.

Normandy will have its reconstruction problem and it will need help in solving it. But already Normandy, as troops move forward, is emerging from its ordeal still its old self—and that is a prophecy of what will happen in all France.

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